

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE]

## "BUNCOMBE" IN AMERICA.

A DIFFUSE and angry orator having made a somewhat irrational and very unnecessary speech in the House of Representatives at Washington, where nobody thought it worth while to contradict him, was afterwards asked by a friend who met him in Pennsylvania Avenue why he had made such a display? "I was not speaking to the House," he replied; "I was speaking to Buncombe"—a county or district by the majority of whose votes he had been elected. Hence Buncombe or Bunkum has become a phrase in America—and to some extent in England also—to express that extra Parliamentary oratory which appeals to the passions or prejudices of the outside people, and not to the reason and sound sense of a deliberative assembly. Recent mails from the United States show that the reverend senators of the Upper House at Washington have been indulging in much Buncombe upon the question of the alleged outrages of British cruisers in the Gulf of Mexico. One bellicose senator from the South, named Toombs, has declared himself ready for a war with England, and expressed his wish that, if volunteers and recruits be wanted, "he may be counted in." Even that intelligent and able statesman, Mr. Seward, the senator for New York, who abhors

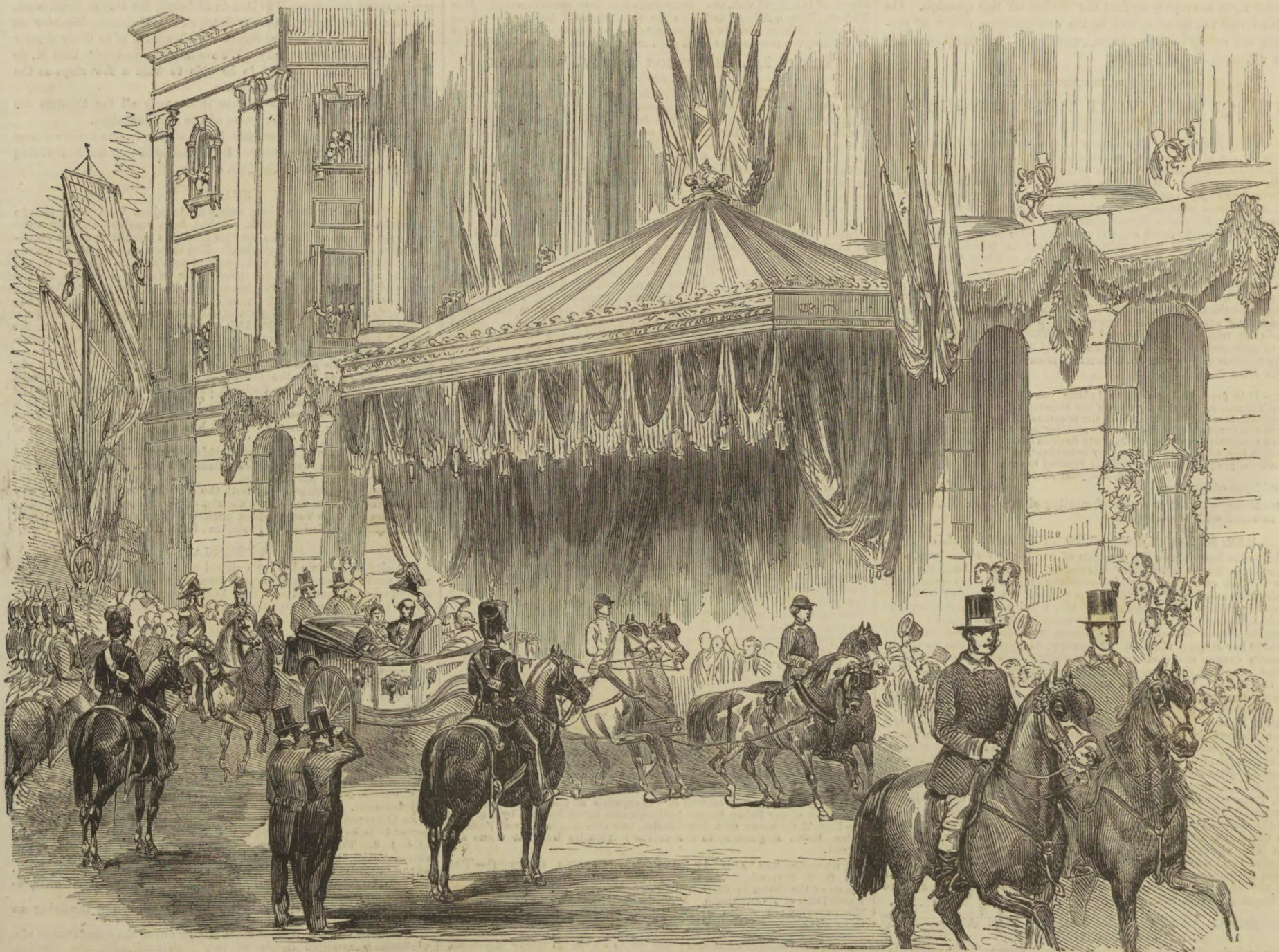
slavery, and who thinks no greater calamity could befall the world than a war between England and the United States, has been "bunkumising"—with a view, no doubt, to catch votes on some future occasion. But English readers should not attach to such displays greater importance than they deserve. The Americans, if a sensitive, are a sensible people; and, though every State in the Union may have its county of Buncombe, the dictates of reason and not of passion, of common sense and not of effervescent prejudice, will be allowed to settle the vexed questions arising out of the "Right of Search," and the measures taken by Great Britain for the suppression of the Slave Trade. The American lawmakers, especially when they are of the high and distinguished class of Mr. Seward, may speak Buncombe, but they never act it; and Englishmen, especially those who have gone through a contested election, or who know what a contested election means, should make allowances for the unfortunate necessities that sometimes compel a wise man to talk nonsense.

Though we believe, after the statements made last week in the British House of Commons, that the present dispute—if it be not to give these exaggerated statements too high a name—will be amicably adjusted, and in a manner consistent with the interests, the dignity, and the Christianity of two great and kindred nations,

it may be well to explain to the people of this country how it is that, from time to time, so much jealousy and animosity are expressed towards England by speakers and writers on the other side of the Atlantic. The great bulk of the Americans are the descendants of Englishmen and Scotchmen—men who, when they speak from their hearts of England, her laws, her literature, and her example, might borrow the words of Professor Holmes—

Our little mother isle! God bless her!

The descendants of the French, the Germans, and the Norwegians, who form another large class in America, have no ill-feeling towards England. If they do not love her, they certainly do not hate her. They are a patient, plodding, and industrious people, and, if they are to be drawn into a war, must be convinced of its overwhelming necessity. Whence, then, the Buncombe that hates England? and which it is necessary to propitiate even at the cost of reason, justice, and propriety? It exists mainly in the Irish immigration. The Hiberno-Americans, as a body, entertain a religious, as well as a political, hatred towards Great Britain. This feeling would doubtless die out were it not fostered and fomented for purposes of ecclesiastical dominion and influence, or encouraged for the selfish objects of ambitious demagogues who leave Great Britain for Great Britain's good, and strive to raise themselves into notoriety and power in the



THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO BIRMINGHAM.—THE ARRIVAL AT THE TOWNHALL.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

THE Court has returned from Fontainebleau to St. Cloud, where it is probable it will remain a week or ten days before the departure of the Emperor for Plombières. During all the period of the séjour at Fontainebleau ceremony was as much as possible abandoned; and in the dress of the feminine guests an English fashion, that of hats and feathers, was adopted: these are called in France *chapeaux Diana Vernon*.

The new article of M. Renée, in the *Constitutionnel*, replying to a late discussion in the House of Lords on the subject of the slave question, proves that the feeling which prompted his first insult still only seeks opportunities to express itself. Considerable excitement has been caused by the appearance of this article. Notwithstanding the assertions that the project so anxiously supported by the Emperor for the reorganisation of Algeria has been abandoned, we learn on good authority that Louis Napoleon, who is little given to bend before any obstacles to his will, still regards the realisation of his schemes as not impossible, and that it is probable one or more non-official conferences will be held with Prince Napoleon on the subject previous to the journey to Plombières.

The Prince inaugurated his new hotel in the Champs Elysées with his first friendly dinner, at which were present MM. Ponsard, Roqueplan, Emile de Girardin, Dr. Cabarres, &c. The house is built in the old Italian style, and in each of the reception-rooms there is a fountain.

The death of Ary Scheffer, one of the noblest illustrators of modern French art, has been the saddest and most generally interesting event of the day, and we much regret that the limitation of our space precludes our giving more than the briefest notice of this excellent and every-way distinguished man and artist. His death, proceeding from disease of the heart, is supposed to have been accelerated by the grief and fatigue consequent on his hurried visit to Claremont on the occasion of the Duchesse d'Orleans' death. Among all the adherents of that family none showed more devotion, few so much, as Ary Scheffer, to whose instructions the Princess Marie was chiefly indebted for the development of her remarkable talent. Some of Scheffer's best-known works are his "Two Mignons," and his various pictures of "Marguerite, from Goethe;" his scriptural subjects, his "Francesca di Rimini," &c. Not long since he painted a portrait of Charles Dickens at his own request: this, and a picture of Queen Marie Amélie, an unfinished portrait of Ristori, and a large allegorical picture, also incomplete, were among his last works.

*Après* of the great *tragédienne*, she received during her last séjour in Paris a note dated from the Tuileries, saying—"Demain soir à six heures je vous attends; venez me voir et m'embrasser." The epistle was signed by the Queen of Holland. A few days previously her Majesty breakfasted quite incognito with the savant, M. Mohl, in the Rue de Bac, in company with MM. Thiers, Mig net, Villemain, Barthélemy St. Hilaire, &c., and delighted the select few thus brought together by the charms of her conversation and manners.

A movement among the higher members of the French diplomatic service seems probable. The Duc de Malakoff, the Duc de Grammont, Ambassador at Rome; and the Marquis de Moustier, Minister at Berlin (he is not *en congé* at Paris) are all spoken of as likely shortly to be exchanged to new posts. We are happy to announce that M. de Péne is sufficiently recovered to be able to walk a few steps on the boulevards, supported by his brother.

The heat in Paris is so intense that nearly all the theatres are deserted, and few pay the expenses of the representation. The Paris Conference has again lost a sitting by the sudden illness of the Turkish Plenipotentiary. It is calculated that the final sitting will not take place before the 15th of July.

## SPAIN.

The King and Queen arrived safely at Aranjuez from their visit to Toledo on the night of the 13th. It had been resolved that the railway from Palencia, Corunna, and its branches should be called "Railway of the Prince of the Asturias." The Queen on her visit to Toledo gave a magnificent bracelet and a pair of brilliants to a statue of the Virgin; also 5000 reals to the poor. Her Majesty likewise, in the course of her visit, adorned the famous crucifix of Isabella the Catholic, and caused the sword of Alphonso VI. to be placed in the hands of the Prince of the Asturias.

The Madrid journals of the 15th announce that Mr. Buchanan, the English Minister, was received by the Queen to present his credentials. M. Gonzalez Bravo, Ambassador at London, has obtained leave of absence from his post to the end of the summer. In consequence of a law recently voted by the Cortes, M. Bravo Murillo and fourteen other gentlemen had been declared entitled to pensions of 40,000 or 30,000 reals as ex-Ministers. Colonel Verdugo, who was stabbed in a street at Madrid some weeks ago, and whose life was for some time in danger, has nearly recovered. A fall has taken place in the price of wheat at Madrid.

The inauguration of the railroad which connects Toledo with Madrid by a branch line of twenty-three kilometres from the Alicante Railroad took place on the 12th inst.

The Seville newspapers say that the *oidium* has done scarcely any harm to the vines of the sherry district of Serey de la Frontera. The same journals state that English societies circulate great numbers of bibles, tracts, professions of Protestant faith, &c., in Andalusia.

## PRUSSIA.

The city of Dantzic has been visited by a destructive conflagration, which broke out on the 10th inst. Several great factories, flour-mills, and warehouses have fallen a prey to the flames; but the full extent to which the city has suffered has not yet been ascertained.

## RUSSIA.

A grand public ceremonial took place at St. Petersburg on the 12th instant. The new Cathedral of St. Isaac was consecrated by a solemn religious service, which blended all the magnificence of ecclesiastical and military pomp. The Imperial family and Court were present, and 30,000 troops were under arms. The edifice was commenced in 1827.

## UNITED STATES.

Some additional outrages by British cruisers are reported by the American press, and the matter is still the dominant topic, but the excitement has very sensibly abated.

Both Houses of Congress have agreed to extend the present Session of Congress, but have not decided as to the precise day for the final adjournment.

In Congress, on the 7th inst., an amendment giving the President power to issue letters of marque in certain cases was rejected by a vote of 40 to 6. The various propositions offered led to a renewal of the discussion of the recent British outrages in the Gulf. From the tone of the debate it is evident that, with one or two exceptions, the members of the Senate are disinclined to adopt any measure that will precipitate an issue with Great Britain on the question.

The Senate has passed the Army Appropriation Bill, involving an expenditure of 17,000,000 dollars.

The excitement in New Orleans arising out of the appointment of a vigilance committee continued very high until after the election, which took place on the 7th inst. The voting, however, passed off peaceably, and the contest resulted in favour of the "Know-nothing" or American party. After the election the vigilance committee disbanded. They had not disorganised, however, but announced that they were ready to carry out their principles at any moment. The

new country by acts and artifices that in the old country ceased to be profitable when they ceased to be dangerous. Parties in America are divided in reality into the Pro-slavery and the Anti-slavery parties, or, with some minor shades of difference, that are as shifting as the glass fragments in a kaleidoscope, into the Republican and Democratic parties. These are the two great and essential divisions—shift and change as they may;—and, these being pretty nearly balanced, the Irish party, well drilled and organised, is able but too often to turn the scale. Hence the Hiberno-Americans are hated, and yet courted, by both parties; and hence every now and then statesmen who have no sympathy for the Irish and the priests deem it expedient and necessary to catch their votes by anti-English Buncombe. We are convinced that Mr. Toombs of the South, and Mr. Seward of the North, would equally deplore any serious misunderstanding with Great Britain. Nor, after what has occurred in the British Parliament in reference to this subject, is such a misunderstanding likely. The British Government is inclined to act with courtesy and prudence, and, if seconded by the efforts of sensible men on the other side of the Atlantic, they will not only preserve peace and friendship between the two nations, but make the fire-eaters and blusterers of the United States look exceedingly foolish in the estimation of the world.

While admitting that one-half or three-fourths of the cases of alleged outrages and insolence on the part of British cruisers are mere inventions, that have their origin sometimes in malevolence, sometimes in ignorance, and sometimes from nothing more than the spirit of exaggeration, we must take the fact of the ready credence which they obtain, as a proof of the dangerous nature of the supervision which England claims to exercise over the navies of the world. If none but weak nations, unable to resist, will submit to it, we virtually challenge strong nations to try conclusions with us. It is right to rescue distressed damsels; it is right to prevent the traffic in slaves; but Don Quixote in the one case, and Great Britain in the other, must take the consequences. England is not prepared for a fratricidal war with America, or even for a war with Spain, in such a cause. England and the United States, cordially united upon the question, with their naval commanders acting in concert and in good fellowship, might, by a joint blockade of the coasts of Cuba, abate the monstrous evil, and keep the peace of the world. But while Americans think a thousand times more of the honour of their flag than of the rights of Africans, and would rather that ten thousand slaves should be seized and sold than that an English officer should board an American ship, England can but wash her hands of the sin of slavery and the slave trade, and mind her own business.

English statesmen and the English people deplore that Americans will not zealously and heartily co-operate in measures for the repression of this infamous traffic; but they acknowledge that America has a right to her own opinions on this as on every other matter, and will rigidly abstain from all future interference, except that which one friend may attempt with another. Persuasion, example, treaty—these are the only weapons which we have any moral or national right to employ against our brother on this question. On his head, and not on ours, will be the consequences either of permitting the wrong or aiding in its extension. On this point there is no "Buncombe" in England.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO BIRMINGHAM.  
THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

THE visit of her Majesty the Queen to the borough of Birmingham will be spoken of by distant generations. The honour which was felt, and the pleasure which was given, were manifested strongly in the loyalty of the people. Never was Royalty received with greater demonstrations of joy, and never were citizens more determined to prove their attachment, than on the occasion to which we have referred. It will ever be an honour to Birmingham, and to those gentlemen who assisted the Mayor to carry out the arrangements, that, notwithstanding the vast population of the neighbouring districts, which swelled the number to nearly a million of people, not an accident occurred, nor a single circumstance to mar the proceedings of one of the happiest days in the reign of Queen Victoria. There was no confusion, no altercation, no incident to be regretted; and that her Majesty fully appreciated the ovation she received is evident from her own words:—"I never saw such a sight as Birmingham presented during my passage—such masses of people, and such perfect order." This expression of approval conveys a high compliment to the town and district.

The following letter has been received from Mr. Secretary Walpole by Sir John Ratcliff:—

Whitehall, June 17.

Sir,—It is my pleasing duty to inform you that I have received the Queen's commands to signify to you her Majesty's entire approval of the arrangements which were made on the occasion of her Majesty's recent visit to the borough of Birmingham, and further to express to you the sincere gratification which her Majesty derived from the universal loyalty, as well as the admirable and orderly behaviour, of the large number of her faithful people whom her Majesty rejoiced to see present.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

S. H. WALPOLE.

The Mayor of Birmingham. This letter was read at a special meeting of the Town Council, and was received with much applause.

## HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO THE TOWNHALL.

This noble building on the occasion of her Majesty's visit presented a most magnificent appearance. Its decorations, external and internal, were carried out upon a scale commensurate with the event, and worthy the reception of the illustrious visitor. The design for the external decorations was furnished by Mr. Whaites, of Manchester, and was of an elaborate character. The most prominent feature in the arrangement was the centre of the arcade in Paradise-street, the place at which her Majesty alighted. A canopy, composed of purple velvet, elegantly draped and most artistically decorated, was erected, extending the length of the three centre arches, and projecting five feet from the basement. The front of the canopy exhibited the words "God Save the Queen," and on each side were shields bearing the Royal arms and the arms of the borough, over which was inscribed "Welcome!" in bold letters. Raised above the canopy there was a large Regal crown, elaborately ornamented, and surrounded by trophies of flags. The other entrances to the arcade were draped with red Turkey cloth, and stands, the full breadth of the recess, bore vases of natural flowers, tastefully arranged. The tympanum in front of the hall contained Royal arms seventy-three feet in length; above this was raised a flag-staff, from which the Royal standard was hoisted on her Majesty's entrance. At a corresponding point at the other extremity of the hall the national ensign floated during the day. The entire basement was decorated with festoons of evergreens, six feet in circumference: from the various windows and doorways rose alternately neatly-designed trophies and decorated banners. Elegant trophies also appeared at the east and west corners of the hall. On alighting at the hall her Majesty was conducted by the Mayor and the Town-clerk to the Royal reception-room.

## THE ROYAL CORTEGE PASSING UP THE AVENUE TO ASTON HALL.

Through the entire length of the "Chestnut Avenue" a fine gravelled road, forty-two feet wide, had been made, and on both sides platforms (each 525 feet long, eight benches deep) had been erected, capable of holding in all 4300 persons, and especially reserved for one-guinea donors. The seats were covered with red cloth. The platforms were also covered in with canvas, and in such a manner that the view was

uninterrupted. Along the front of each platform twenty-six columns were erected and decorated with flags and banners, and the ground in front was occupied by a detachment of cavalry.

The Royal cortège, on its way to Aston Hall, having passed the borough boundary (where a triumphal arch, designed and decorated by Mr. Whaites, was erected), came within the jurisdiction of the county justices, and was conducted thence to the park. As her Majesty approached the church, the bells of this time-honoured edifice rang forth a hearty welcome to the illustrious visitor. Arrived at the grand entrance, the procession moved up the main avenue to Aston Hall. Immediately the Royal carriage drove up to the hall door, Prince Albert was the first to step out, and her Majesty was then assisted from the carriage by General Bouverie, and received into the corridor, the troops presenting arms, the band playing the National Anthem, and the artillery once more firing a Royal salute.

## THE INAUGURATION OF ASTON HALL AND PARK.

The inaugural ceremony, the culminating point of her Majesty's visit to the midland metropolis, took place on a newly-erected balcony from which is afforded a picturesque view of the park and surrounding country. Her Majesty and Prince Albert entered the great gallery from the south end. Under the guidance of the Lord Chamberlain and Sir Francis Scott they approached the *haut-pas*, and, after standing a few moments, sat down in the chairs of state provided for them, the ladies and gentlemen of the suite in waiting standing behind.

Sir Francis Scott, as chairman of the executive committee, then read an address from the interim managers of Aston Hall and Park to her Majesty; and the Queen, in her own charmingly emphatic manner, made the following reply:—

I sincerely thank you for your loyal assurances of devoted attachment to my throne and person.

The improvement of the moral, intellectual, and social condition of my people will always command my earnest attention; and, in opening the hall and park to-day, I rejoice to have another opportunity of promoting their comfort and innocent recreation.

The Queen having intimated to Sir Francis her wish to have the four most prominent members of the executive specially presented, Mr. William Lucy, Mr. Alderman Lloyd, Mr. J. A. Langford, and Mr. J. P. Turner, were severally introduced, and were accorded the honour of kissing hands. Her Majesty's graciousness went further than this. When she made known her commands to the honourable Baronet on this point, she also requested that seven or eight of the working men belonging to the management should be presented to her in a body. No more zealous members of that body could have been selected than Mr. T. Twiss, Mr. G. Tarplee, Mr. C. Hawkinsford, Mr. H. G. Quilter, Mr. H. Bourne, Mr. M. Lees, Mr. D. J. O'Neill, and Mr. S. Partridge. These gentlemen having been individually introduced by Sir Francis, her Majesty said:—"I recognise with pleasure the labours you have undertaken in providing thus worthily for the physical and intellectual improvement of the working classes, and I sincerely hope that this hall and park will prove a boon and a comfort to the people of Birmingham." The other interim managers and gentlemen were then introduced. Mr. Charles Ratcliff, one of the trustees, was afterwards presented, as was also Mr. Hakewill, the exhibition manager, and Mr. Aitken, the compiler of the catalogue of the works of art forming the museum—her Majesty being graciously pleased to accept from the latter a splendidly-bound copy of that work. This part of the ceremony being at an end, Sir Francis inquired of her Majesty whether it was her pleasure to proceed to the balcony erected over the Glass Pavilion, in order that the inauguration might be completed. She at once rose, took the arm of Prince Albert, and walked out to the extreme point of the gallery. No sooner did her Majesty make her appearance than the thousands in the park and terrace cheered most lustily, and both the Queen and the Prince acknowledged this by bowing repeatedly. Her Majesty seemed to enjoy the homage and the splendid landscape most heartily, as her countenance literally beamed with pleasure. She stayed some four or five minutes on the balcony, and at the end of that time she said to Sir Francis Scott, "I request you will have the kindness to declare that the park is now open." Sir Francis Scott then said, in a voice which was distinctly audible beyond the outskirts of the crowd, "Her Majesty commands me to declare to you that this park is now open." A salvo of artillery announced that the immediate object of the Royal visit to Birmingham had been consummated. Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the suite, then retraced their steps along the great gallery and down the principal staircase, for the purpose of visiting the apartments filled with manufactures and works of art.

## THE ROYAL PROCESSION PASSING THROUGH BIRMINGHAM.

The two-page Illustration of the Royal progress through Birmingham contained in this week's Supplement represents her Majesty passing through New-street (which has been not inappropriately termed the Regent-street of Birmingham), on her way from the Townhall to Aston Park. The decorations in this street are thus described in the carefully-written Official Programme, published by Maher, of Birmingham:—"The first great object of attraction was Christ Church, around which elevated galleries to contain thousands of spectators were ranged. The columns were decked with laurels, along which was a large white ribbon bearing the inscription 'Fear God and honour the Queen.' The steeple was also adorned with streamers and flags. The opening view of New-street was at once grand and exciting. No pains or expense had been spared to render it a fitting opening to the Royal route. The beautiful design suggested by Mr. John Jafray was efficiently carried out by Mr. Dillon, of London. The decoration consisted of a series of lofty columns rising from the kerbstones on both sides of the street, each bearing elegant banners and streamers of variegated colours and form. Midway on each side were suspended wreaths of flowers, the whole forming a grand floral arcade. At the entrance to the street, near Christ Church-passage, two imitative granite pedestals, ornamented, and surmounted with colossal golden lions, were erected. Space will not permit us to particularise individual decorations, but we cannot but refer to a few of the most prominent. The building of the Society of Arts was classically decked in accordance with its architecture. The Government offices presented a bold and rich decoration. A balcony was erected by Messrs. Bach and Barker, Kerslake and Holroyd, extending the length of the houses, beautifully decorated, displaying medallions of the Queen and Prince. The Journal office was decorated with suspended wreaths and festoons of natural flowers, supplied from the gardens of Messrs. Moore and Son, and arranged according to the designs of Mr. Yeoville. From the Queen's Hotel a Royal standard, 30 feet high, was hoisted as her Majesty passed, and ten chief flags of all nations decorated such portions of the noble front as were visible. At the new establishment of Messrs. Hyam and Co. arrangements had been made to accommodate between 700 and 800 persons. The front of the building was surrounded by an immense arch and two side ones. The upper part of the centre arch was filled with an elaborate gas device, consisting of a crown, two stars, the letters V. R., and a motto, 'God preserve our gracious Queen.' The Britons' Life Association Office, opposite the Post Office, bore the following inscription:—"Welcome, Britons' Queen," and the front was decorated with flags and evergreens. All the residents in this street made spirited displays from their various windows, leaving nothing undone to tastefully decorate their different establishments. As the cortège passed the Bull-ring the bells of the old parish church pealed forth merrily.

THE LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND was present on Monday at the sessional examination of National School model teachers at Marlborough-street, Dublin. His Excellency, in the course of his address, said he hoped they would in all things try to preserve good feeling and fellowship amongst those committed to their charge, and lessen, as far as in their power, those sectarian differences which exist.

GENERAL PEEL, the Secretary of State for War, has approved of the supply of the second edition of "Memorials of the Brave," or Resting Places of our Fallen Heroes in the Crimea and at Scutari, by Captains the Hon. T. Colborne, 60th Royal Rifles, late 7th Regiment, and Frederic Brine, Royal Engineers, to the military libraries both at home and abroad.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS IN THE CHURCH.—The Rev. H. W. M. Grath, Rector of St. Paul's, Kersall Moor, to be Honorary Canon of the Cathedral Church of Manchester; Rev. H. Brougham, to be Rural Dean of Kells, Meath. *Rectories*: Rev. H. Fuller to Thornhaugh, Northampton; Rev. T. S. Gray to Stillorgan, Dublin; Rev. W. J. Irvine to Kilmoon with Piercestown, Meath; Rev. L. T. Montefiore to Catherston Leweston, Dorset; Rev. W. Thornhill to Offord Darcy, Hunts. *Vicarages*: Rev. A. Barff to North Moreton; Rev. W. D. Carter to Kirby Moorside, Yorkshire; Rev. F. Moore to Duffield, Derbyshire. *Perpetual Curacy*: Rev. H. R. Smith to Grange, Lancashire. *Curacies*: Rev. E. L. Cutts to Kelvedon, Essex; Rev. E. H. Fothergill to Clevedon; Rev. C. R. Gordon to Christ Church, Salford; Rev. H. B. Hall to St. James's, Bradford; Rev. H. Stobart to St. Mark's, Gloucester; Rev. W. W. Ware to St. Paul's, Withington, Lancashire.



authorities arrested, but subsequently discharged, a number of the Vigilantes.

Late accounts from Texas state that a desperate battle had been fought in the northern part of the state between a party of rangers, under Captain Ford, and a large body of Comanche Indians. The fight continued five or six hours, and terminated in the defeat of the Indians, seventy-six of whom were killed, several wounded, and seventeen taken prisoners; while of Captain Ford's company only two were killed and two wounded.

The latest news from Utah reports the Mormons as peaceably disposed, and as having received Governor Cumming very civilly. On the other hand, Colonel Johnstone and the army are reported to be in great straits—provisions failing, and mule flesh at a premium.

(From our Correspondent.)

NEW YORK, June 8, 1858.

On this side the water we begin to claim the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS as an American newspaper; for ours it surely is, if not by birth, yet by very general adoption. Not less than three hundred thousand persons in these United States peruse your columns weekly; and these, too, of the very best class of people—literary, scientific, and artistic, men and women. I find the NEWS carefully filed in nearly all the public libraries and reading-rooms throughout the Union; and it occupies a conspicuous place in all our first-class hotels. There are few journals in this country as widely circulated and as thoroughly read as the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS; and I learn from the general agents, Messrs. Wilmer and Rogers, of this city, that the demand for the paper is constantly increasing.

Your American readers, I think, would like to see American affairs more frequently discussed and illustrated in your columns; while the current events in politics, in society, in literature and the arts, transpiring here, could hardly fail to interest the great mass of British and Continental readers. For, whatever of ancient ignorance or prejudice may remain, whatever of difference or misunderstanding may arise, between "John and Jonathan," we are one—in origin, in language, in history, and in hope.

We speak the self-same tongue  
That Milton wrote, that Chatham spoke,  
That Burns and Shakespeare sung.

This hot and harsh war talk in Congress, in consequence of the recent reported search of some thirty American vessels by British naval officers, is much to be deplored. It does not express the feeling of the better portion of the people. It is the passion of the masses speaking through the mouths of demagogues, who know that wars are always popular, especially when provoked by an alleged aggression. There is no American senator bold enough (much less a member of the House of Representatives) to stand up and stem the tide of popular feeling excited by what are termed the "British outrages in the Gulf." The Abolitionists of the North and the ultra Pro-slavery men of the South vie with each other in denouncing the "outrages," and in demanding "indemnity for the past and security for the future." Administrative men and anti-Administrative men are equally zealous in their efforts to invest the President with extraordinary powers to meet the emergency. Large appropriations for the building of steam-vessels and gun-boats pass both Houses in hot haste and with unprecedented unanimity. The press, too, is almost as belligerent as Congress, with here and there a marked exception. Two or three leading journals of the calmer and more conservative class are contending that there is a great difference between the right of search and the right of visit, and that the latter has not been violated. But the majority insist that the right of visit implies the right of search, and that neither can be tolerated by an independent nation; in other words, that England must not assume to be the police of the sea. It is an important and an exciting question—a question for Parliament and Congress calmly and gravely to discuss, and one, I trust, which the Governments will decide without appealing to the law of force—the arguments to which tyrants resort; we wish Christian nations would repudiate it for evermore.

The Session of Congress is drawing to a close; both Houses will probably adjourn in the course of a week. The weather has become intensely warm since the 1st of June, and the members are panting for cooler places—for the mountains and the sea. The Kansas question has been the most tiresome and troublesome topic of the Session; the "British outrages" the most exciting; and the birth of a new State the most important fact. Minnesota is the thirty-second star in the flag of the Republic, and a twin star is daily expected in the birth of Oregon. Our new State has rapidly passed through the territorial novitiate. The territory was organised in 1849, and at that time it contained only one thousand inhabitants. And now it has a population of two hundred and fifty thousand! It is a rich and beautiful country, admirably adapted for agriculture, well watered and well timbered. The climate is healthy; the winters cold and dry. The fertility of the soil seems inexhaustible, producing maize, wheat, rye, barley, oats, and every variety of vegetable. It is a land of strong temptation and of bright promise to the European emigrant; and during the next ten years the population of Minnesota will probably increase in a greater ratio than that of any other State in the Union. St. Paul's, situated near the Falls of St. Anthony, on the Upper Mississippi, is already a large and flourishing city, and one of the most delightful spots for residence in America. The surrounding forests and rivers are filled with game; and the scenery is of the wildest and most beautiful description. Near St. Paul's are the lovely Falls of Minnehaha (the Indian name for laughing water), made classic by Longfellow's celebrated "Song of Hiawatha."

With the admission of the new State two senators were added to the Congress of the United States—General James Shields and the Hon. Henry M. Rice. General Shields is a distinguished man and a "decided character." He was born in Ireland, in the county of Tyrone, in the year 1810, and came early to this country, where he studied and practised law until the breaking out of the Mexican war, when he entered the army as Brigadier-General, and was soon made Major-General by brevet. At the battle of Ceno Gardo he was wounded by a grape-shot, which passed through his side, and which the surgeons supposed would prove mortal. But he recovered, and was again wounded at the storming of Chapultepec. After resigning his commission General Shields was elected United States' senator from Illinois—a post which he filled with great credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his constituents for the full term of six years. In 1855 he removed to Minnesota, and now represents the youngest of the sister States in the Senate. As a talented lawyer, a military hero, and a wise and prudent legislator, General Shields is universally respected by men of all political parties. As a debater he is exceedingly adroit and eloquent, and possesses more learning and more poetic feeling than usually find their way into the American Congress.

The latest exciting news comes to us from New Orleans, where they have attempted to improvise a revolution through the form of a "vigilance committee." It was an attempt to defeat the election of the "Know-Nothings," or the "Natives," by violently wresting the Government from the hands of the municipal authorities just before the election. The Mayor was compelled to yield to the organised mob, and yet the election, which took place yesterday, resulted in favour of the "Americans"—the party so rudely ousted. This "vigilance committee" business is a dangerous experiment. It was resorted to in San Francisco, when the General of that heterogeneous city was in the hands of rowdies, ruffians, and gamblers; when the daily outrages against law, order, and decency justified the resort to a desperate remedy. But, with the safety-valve of the ballot-box, there is seldom need of a forcible revolution under a Republican Government. And yet some of our leading journals are daily threatening the city of New York with the terrible reign of a "vigilance committee." If the better class of citizens would go to the polls and vote good men into office, the evils of which we complain—of filthy streets, corrupt legislation, extravagant taxation, and municipal swindling—might be easily and peacefully remedied. As it is— But I will not look on the dark side of future possibilities.

Among the barbarities of the day, I may mention the recent cowardly and deadly assault on Hiram Cranston, Esq., the widely-known and highly-esteemed proprietor of the New York Hotel. He was quietly sitting at the head of his table, surrounded by some hundreds of friends and guests, when a ruffianly Frenchman, named Gaillardet, smote him on the head with a full champagne bottle, cutting the scalp to the bone. The affair has excited great sympathy and indignation. I am happy to state that Mr. Cranston is recovering from his wounds, while his assailant is bound over for trial in the sum of £5000. He will, doubtless, be sentenced to summer and winter in Sing-Sing.

We are beginning to believe in the verity of scientific prognostication in regard to the intense heat of the present summer. The last three or four days have been warmer than for ten years at the corresponding season. As the month of May was extremely wet, the crops of all sorts are rejoicing in the glowing sunshine. The face of nature is one broad smile of promise.

H. F.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—The marriage of the second daughter of the Sultan, Munyiré Sultana, to II-Hami Pacha, has just taken place. The nuptial fêtes had been continued without interruption from the previous week, when Djemilé Sultana and Mahmoud Pacha went through the same ordeal. The fêtes surpassed in their lavish costliness and magnificence anything remembered by the oldest Stamboulee. The dowry of each daughter is estimated at £15,000 a year.

MONTENEGRO.—It is said that the Montenegro question is to be arranged by Commissioners sent there to define the boundaries. In that case Admiral Jurien de Lagravière, who commands the French ships in the Adriatic, will act for France. Two steam gun-boats, the *Fulminante* and the *Aigrette*, are to be sent to the Adriatic to facilitate Admiral Jurien de Lagravière's communications with the shore. Turkey has positively declared that she intends not to resort to any military action in the Montenegrin affair, but to await the decision of Europe. A letter from Constantinople describes the way in which it is intended to settle the frontier question.

RADSTADT.—A Berlin despatch of the 17th inst. announces that the difference respecting Radstadt has been settled, but the details are as yet unknown.

HANOVER.—The Chamber of Deputies of Hanover, in its sitting of the 18th, rejected, by a majority of forty-three, the proposition of the Government for the creation of several secondary articles. The Chamber also rejected, by a majority of forty-one, the demand of a credit for the construction of three new infantry barracks.

MEXICO.—By way of New Orleans, we have news of the capture of Tabasco, Mexico, by the Government forces. The bombardment of the city commenced on the 9th, and continued till the 19th of April. The houses in the city suffered considerable damage, especially that of the American Consul, which was situated in the line of the fire of the besiegers. Two Gulf ports, Tampico and Tabasco, are now in possession of the Zuloaga party.

THREE YOUNG NOBLEMEN FROM SENEGAL, of the brightest ebony tint, have arrived from that French colony, and have entered the Military Academy of St. Cyr.

BOOK POST TO SARDINIA.—A notice has been issued by the Post Office authorities to the effect that on and after the 1st July next, and thenceforward, a book packet addressed to Sardinia may consist not only of books, or other publications, prints or maps, but also of any quantity of paper, parchment, or vellum; and further, such books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may, on and from the same date, be either printed, written, or plain, or any mixture of the three, to the exclusion, however, of any matter of the nature of a letter, unless wholly printed.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF SARAGOSSA has just died, at the age of eighty-eight. He had been a Bishop during a period of twenty-seven years.

THE "CAGLIARI."—The proceedings at Salerno are suspended. The *Cagliari* is anchored under the lee of the *Centaur*, English man-of-war. The crew are now on board her, and the steamer is ready to return to Genoa.

THE PIEMONTESE CHAMBER has finished the work of annulling all the elections in which even the slightest amount of clerical influence could be discovered. The whole evidence in justification of these proceedings is to be printed.

A JEWISH SYNAGOGUE, which is capable of containing above 2000 persons, has been recently consecrated at Vienna. The ceremony, at which the Ministers of Finance and Commerce were present, was very imposing.

THE TUNNEL THROUGH THE APENNINES on the Nola and Sanseverino Railway, 1670 feet in length, has been inaugurated.

COUNTRY NEWS.

OXFORD MIDDLE-CLASS EXAMINATIONS.—The city of Bath having been selected as one of the places for conducting the examination under the statute "concerning the examination of those who are not members of the University," a very influential meeting assembled in the Guildhall on Monday, under the presidency of the Mayor (Dr. Falconer), to receive T. D. Acland, Esq., D.C.L., the delegate from the University of Oxford, and the Rev. G. S. Ward, Mathematical Master at Magdalen Hall, the examiner for this district. The number of candidates for examination—57 junior and 13 senior—showed that the proposed distinctions to be conferred by the University are not lightly regarded in this neighbourhood. The examination proceeded throughout the week in the banqueting-room of the Guildhall.—On Monday a meeting of the friends of the University Examination Society for Birmingham and the midland district was held in the theatre of the Midland Institute, at Birmingham, to hear an explanation from the Rev. Dr. Jeune, Master of Pembroke College, Oxford, as to the object of the scheme.—These examinations commenced in the schools at Oxford on Monday afternoon, when the Vice-Chancellor (Rev. Dr. Williams) addressed the whole body of candidates (senior and junior) in the Convocation House, and explained the views of the University in introducing the scheme, and the advantages which would accrue to those who passed a successful examination. The examination proceeded throughout the week.—The Oxford examination of pupils, not members of the University, commenced at the Royal Institution, Manchester, on Monday, and was expected to last the week. There were 125 candidates present, 26 being of the senior class, and 99 of the junior.

THE PROGRESS OF ART IN IRELAND.—Mr. Disraeli intimated to a deputation of noblemen and members of Parliament interested in the progress of the fine arts in Ireland, who waited upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Tuesday, that the Government will probably contribute towards the erection of a National Gallery in Dublin.

LABOURERS' FRIEND SOCIETY.—The Prince Consort has announced his intention of according the prizes to the successful candidates of the Windsor Labourers' Friend Society for good conduct, &c., generally termed the "Royal Association." The ceremony takes place in the Home Park on Saturday (to-day), on which occasion there is to be an exhibition of plants, flowers, ferns, grasses, vegetables, fruits, &c. In the evening the event will be celebrated by a dinner in Windsor Guildhall, on which occasion the Belgian Minister has consented to preside.

MARLBOROUGH COLLEGE.—The annual distribution of prizes at this college took place last week, in the presence of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge and several members of the aristocracy. The ceremony derived peculiar interest from the fact that the late head master of the school availed himself of the occasion to take his farewell of the establishment preparatory to proceeding to the scene of his new labours as Lord Bishop of Calcutta. After the distribution of the prizes, his Lordship received some very handsome and highly gratifying testimonials of esteem both from the old Marlburians and from those who have lately been under his care.

FLOODS IN DERBYSHIRE.—Some villages in Derbyshire were on Thursday week deluged by heavy floods descending from Kinder Scout, one of the highest hills in that mountainous country. Stone walls were washed down, the foundations of houses undermined, and crops of corn and other produce swept away. It is conjectured that the calamity arose from the bursting of a waterspout.

A FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT, causing the deaths of three persons, and inflicting grievous injuries on nine or ten others, occurred on Thursday week in a cutting of the London and North-Western line, near Huddersfield. It was caused by some heavy lumber-waggons getting loose upon a siding, rushing down an incline, and smashing the end carriages of a passenger train.—A terrible accident occurred on Sunday night to an excursion train which was running from Portsmouth to London. The three last carriages ran off the line at Bishopstoke, causing the death of one passenger and seriously injuring several others.

SHOCK OF EARTHQUAKE.—A correspondent of the *Banffshire Journal*, writing from Grantown, says:—"A somewhat smart earthquake was felt here and in the surrounding parishes of Abernethy and Duthil on Sunday, the 6th June, at eleven p.m."

EXPLOSION AT BRENTFORD DISTILLERY.—William Morris, aged twenty-two, expired in the accident ward of St. George's Hospital, on Wednesday. He was cleaning out the vats at the Brentford Distillery, when the confined air, coming in contact with a candle, exploded like a park of artillery, carrying away a part of the roof, and burning the unfortunate man in a horrible manner. He was promptly conveyed to the abovenamed institution, where every assistance was rendered to the sufferer till death put a period to his sufferings.

TERRIBLE BOILER EXPLOSION.—A frightful calamity has taken place at the Rhymer Ironworks, in one of the South Wales valleys, by which seven persons lost their lives, and a large number were injured, more or less severely. Both ends of the tube of one of the boilers gave way, and poured forth an immense volume of boiling water, just in the manner of a gun at point-blank range. This discharge carried every one before it—men, women, and boys were swept away. An eruption of a similar kind took place at the other end simultaneously, unroofing the smith's shop, and scalding two men frightfully. The victims in front were the coasters, ballers, and the piling girls; about thirty of the latter were injured in some degree. Three girls, who stood directly in the way of the charge, were killed on the spot; and a young man, named Walter Morgan, was so injured that he died on the same day. James Singer, a coaster, who was fearfully scalded, died the next day; as also did John Lewis, a lad, only eleven years of age. In the middle of the night following the awful accident, a man named Jerry Sheen expired in excruciating agonies. An inquest has been held, and a verdict of "Accidental death" returned.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

DAWSON TURNER of Yarmouth is no more. At a ripe age he died, remote from Yarmouth and his native Norfolk. He had a true love for English antiquities, and that love (because it was true) he taught his learned daughters. Need we say that Dawson Turner was a great and a wise collector? He was (for our times) a Cotton and Harley in his way. He saved from the cook, and even worse neglect, papers of historical importance. His English Royal Letters (may we appeal to Sir Frederic Madden without his leave?) are of the utmost value. And as for his Norfolk and Normandy collections, art and literature combining, ask Mr. Palmer of Yarmouth, Mr. Fitch of Norwich, and Mr. Harrod of all Norfolk.

Say, Father Thames, for thou hast seen!

(for thus Gray of Eton and England exclaims)—but hast thou seen, in thy long running, such a run of dirt beneath and above and plague ashore, as thou art now seeing? London, it was said in reply to Queen Elizabeth, would stand where London stood, and now stands, so long as the friendly River Thames ran pleasantly through her. But does she run pleasantly now? It was said years ago (sneeringly of course) that the Thames salmon was the Thames barbel. But the Thames now is a nuisance and a plague—a disgrace to Sir Benjamin Hall, to Mr. Thwaites, to Parliament, and Sir Peter Laurie.

Handbookers and others record—not without lively matter—the deaths of men like Will Urwin and Mr. Button; good (nay, first-rate) tavern, inn, and hotel keepers of their time. A man of their race has just disappeared from among us—old Ellis of the Star and Garter at Richmond—in his way not to be matched. He knew and he could approve; his vintage (when we were young) was good, smacking in full and yet dry flavour of vintages such as King Charles II. loved—that King of all English Kings who understood and drank fine vintages—none the worse for his foreign education.

Englishmen (we regret to re-learn) are too fond of writing their initials—nay, their names—on monuments which Time has done enough to disfigure. That excellent architect and antiquary, Mr. Fergusson, has newly returned from the Crimea, and in a letter (in print) complains loudly of the desecration of the monument erected by the British army in front of the Redan to the brave men who fell like heroes before and in the Redan. Travelling Englishmen (nay, Scots and Irish) have recorded their names, too, on this monument—disfigured the monument, we grant. But are not the rudely-sculptured names, we ask Mr. Fergusson (not Mr. Ruskin), additional and significant marks of sympathy with English heroism on the day of the Redan? It is, of course, sad in some respects to see a work of art carrying rude art about it; but Mr. Newton of the British Museum (a scholar certainly) would be glad to recover a monument wrought by Phidias or his pupil, slightly disfigured with cuttings that would help scholars to the reading of the Rosetta stone.

The literature of the day has not done that justice to her Majesty's visit (progress shall we call it?) to (or into) Warwickshire which Laneham in his letter did to Queen Elizabeth's visit to Kenilworth. Perhaps—assuming Mr. Charles Knight's not-to-be-thrown-aside conjecture that Shakspeare was present at the Dudley carnival—we will express a hope (not ungenerally spoken) that some future Sir Walter Scott was at Kenilworth when Queen Victoria visited Dugdale's Warwickshire.

The very Great Exhibition of 1861—commemorative and perfect in its way—will be (thus runs the Talk) at Battersea Park. And we like the suggestion. Wise men advised Paxton, before Sydenham was thought of, that Battersea, with its river front, was the place; but shareholders were wiser (as they thought), and Sydenham was selected. Is it true (we hope so) that a fair amount out of the Exhibition surplus of 1851 is to be handed over (could it be better employed?) in aid of the Exhibition of 1861? Ask the Prince of Wales, who will then be of age.

EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF THE LATE VISCOUNT HARDINGE, G.C.B. BY J. H. FOLEY, R.A.

THIS noble work was uncovered on the 14th ult. for the inspection of her Majesty and the Prince Consort, who were pleased to express their highest approbation of it both as a likeness and as a work of art. It represents Lord Hardinge surveying the field of battle. The dignified repose of the rider contrasts finely with the fiery impatience of the pawing Arab meance which so nobly bore his master through the glorious victories of the Sutlej.

The warrior, who, owing to the loss of his left hand at the battle of Ligny, holds the bridle in his right, bestrides his favourite steed with ease and dignity; and the handless cuff, which rests on his side, shows how well he fought and bled for his country. The sword, the handle of which partly conceals this fact, is a copy of one that he always wore, and which was presented to him by the Duke of Wellington, to whom it fell by the fortunes of war, it having been manufactured for Napoleon. In the arrangement of the dress it appears to have been Mr. Foley's object to give a rich general outline, but, at the same time, to retain all the characteristics of the costume; and in this he has completely succeeded. A cloak thrown back over the left shoulder reveals the semi-military uniform which Lord Hardinge used to wear as Governor-General of India. It consists of a frock-coat, with a star upon the left breast; trousers with the regulation stripe, a rich sash, and a cross-hilted sword. The management of the cloak is excellent; it falls around the figure in light and easy folds, and in this respect forms a contrast to most of our bronze statues, where the drapery overpowers the figure by its ponderous folds.

This group was cast from guns taken during the Sikh war, and weighs four tons. The casting was made by Elkington and Co., of London, at their works, Newhall-street, Birmingham. Its height is fourteen feet, and that of the granite base is eleven feet. The pedestal, which is of the finest Peterhead granite, will bear the following inscription:—

This Statue was erected,  
By the Inhabitants of British India, of various races and creeds,  
to HENRY, VISCOUNT HARDINGE,  
In grateful commemoration of a Governor who, trained in war, sought  
the arts of peace  
To elevate and improve the various matters committed to his charge;  
and when recalled to arms by unprovoked invasion,  
At Moodkee, Ferozeshah, and Sobraon, maintained the reputation which  
in youth he won.  
By turning the tide of victory at Albuera.

In a short time the statue will rear its grand outlines against the sultry sky of India—its destination being Calcutta.

The whole work is treated in so masterly a manner that we are not surprised at the enthusiastic admiration it has called forth, or the desire on the part of the most eminent artists in London to have a duplicate of it for this great metropolis, not only to do honour to the great man it represents, but also to prove to foreigners that, notwithstanding the many drawbacks which art, particularly sculpture, is heir to in England, we have amongst us those who are capable of producing works as fine as have ever been produced either in ancient or modern times.

AN EXHIBITION OF MODERN ART-MANUFACTURES, either designed or executed by students of the schools of art, was opened to the public on Monday at the Science and Art Department, South Kensington. This exhibition is the first attempt which has been made to illustrate the practical influence of the schools of art.

PROFESSOR DONALDSON has been elected Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Laws at University College, London, for the session of 1858-9. This is thought to be the first occasion that an architect, as such, has been elected in this country to such a position in a college in connection with one of the leading universities of the United Kingdom.





BRONZE STATUE OF THE LATE VISCOUNT HARDINGE, G.C.B., TO BE ERECTED IN TANK-SQUARE, CALCUTTA. (SEE PRECEDING PAGE)





"THE MORNING AFTER THE GALE."—PAINTED BY E. DUNCAN.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—SEE NEXT PAGE.)



# "THE MORNING AFTER THE GALE."

BY E. DUNCAN.

MR. DUNCAN exhibits always the same honest genuine feeling, whether in the farm, homestead, the shepherd's walk on the bold verdant downs, or on the boisterous briny deep. In all he is truly English and true to nature. We have seldom seen a bolder or more suggestive sea-piece than his "Morning after the Gale," exhibited at the Water-Colour Society's rooms, which we have more than ordinary pleasure in engraving, for the reason (one of the best tests of a good picture) that it engraves so well. Yes, the night of tempest is past; and the day has dawned coldly and pitilessly upon the havoc it has made. The sea, still swollen, but less agitated on the surface than during the actual storm, rolls heavily and lazily towards shore; and rolling heavily, hopelessly, on its vast heaving bosom is the wreck of a noble ship, waterlogged, and threatening every minute to settle down by the head. Numberless boats surround her, some of which have succeeded in taking off the crew; whilst others have been employed the livelong night in the hope of effecting a salvage of the ship itself, or of part of her cargo, or of any loose spars or odds and ends which have floated off from her. The whole composition is one of wonderful animation, and picturesque in the highest degree. In the details of shipping Mr. Duncan confessedly stands A 1; and in this work he has bestowed uncommon pains upon them, both as respects selection and exactness of portraiture. His sea also is admirable for its fluidity, for its motion, for its massiveness, and for the idea of inert power suggested.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, June 27.—4th Sunday after Trinity.  
MONDAY, 28.—Queen Victoria crowned, 1838.  
TUESDAY, 29.—St. Peter. Stockport Riots, 1852.  
WEDNESDAY, 30.—Earl of Argyll beheaded, 1685.  
THURSDAY, July 1.—Arctic Expedition sailed, 1857.  
FRIDAY, 2.—Visitation of the B. V. Mary.  
SATURDAY, 3.—Dog Days begin. Quebec founded, 1608.

## TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 3, 1858.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
2 13	1 13	1 13	1 13	1 13	1 13	1 13
2 13	1 13	1 13	1 13	1 13	1 13	1 13

**HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.**—Titius, Albani, Piccolo-mis, Belletti, Eneventano, Viatic, Alighieri, and Gagliardi. The following arrangements have been made.—LUSIA, JUNE 29, will be repeated LUISA MILLE. Luisa, Millo, Piccolomisi, Federico, Millo, Albani, Rodolfo, Sig. Guglielmi. And a Divertissement from America's Ballet of "La Rosamunda," with Millo. Rosati (her first appearance) and Melle, Piccolomisi. On THURSDAY, JULY 1 (extra night), will be repeated IL TROVATORE. Leonora, Millo, Titius, Azucena, Millo, Albani, and Manrico, Sig. Guglielmi. And a Divertissement, with Millo. Rosati and Melle. Piccolomisi. The Opera commences at 8 o'clock. Applications to be made at the Box-office at the Theatre.

**THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.**—Last Week but One of the Season of Five Years.—Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, AN UNQUAL MATCH. Miss Amy Feagwick, Wednesday, June 30, Miss Sedgwick's BENEFIT, and Last Night but Six, THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL. Lady Teazle (first time in London), Miss Sedgwick, with A DEAD SHOT. Hector Finlay, Mr. Buckstone, Louise, Miss Sedgwick, and a BALLET. After the Comedy, on Monday and Tuesday, BOY AND OX, and a BALLET. On Friday and Saturday, after the Comedy, A STRIKING WIDOW, and a BALLET. Last Night of the Season, Saturday, July 10, and Mr. Buckstone's Benefit.

**ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.**—Monday and during the Week will be presented Shakespeare's Play of THE MERCHANT OF VENICE. Shylock, by Mr. C. Kean; Portia, by Mrs. C. Kean. Preceded by (first time) a new Farce, in one act, entitled DYING FOR LOVE.

**SURREY THEATRE.**—Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS for Six more Nights.—On MONDAY and during the Week, BOKY O'MORE.—Messrs. B. Williams, C. J. Smith, Bland, B. Norton, Voltaire, Miss Kate Kelly, Mr. Ellington. AN HOUR IN SEVILLE.—Mr. Sinclair, Mr. W. Smith, Mrs. B. Williams. LATEST FROM NEW YORK.—Mr. and Mrs. B. Williams.

**ALHAMBRA PALACE, Leicester-square.**—WALLETTS' (ELEBRATED) EQUESTRIAN COMPANY.—Mr. W. F. Walllett begs respectfully to inform his Friends and the public that he has made arrangements with the present Lessees of the Alhambra Palace, Leicester-square, to open that popular and magnificent Establishment, for a short season. Two Performances daily. The Grand Midday Entertainment commences at Half-past Two o'clock; and that in the Evening opening at Seven o'clock, commencing at Eight o'clock, with an unrivalled Troupe of Artists, and his stud of Beautiful Horses. Great success of the Delavanti Family. Admission: Private Boxes, from 12s. to 12s. 6d.; Stalls, 5s.; Reserved Seats, 5s.; Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Gallery, 6d. Private Boxes and Stalls can only be secured at the Alhambra Palace, Leicester-square; and at Mitchell's Library. Box-office open from Ten a.m. until Five p.m. No fees for booking places. Children under nine years of age half-price to all parts except the Gallery. Under the direction of Messrs. Hovew and Cushing. The most perfect ventilating apparatus has been recently constructed under the direction of an eminent Engineer, and the Alhambra Palace is now the coolest building in Europe. N.B. Season tickets of the Great United States' Circus are not admissible.

## EVENING FETE at the ROYAL CREMORNE GARDENS on FRIDAY, July 9.

List of Ladies Patronesses, from whom alone Vouchers can be obtained.—Her Grace the Duchess of Richmond. The Right Hon. the Countess of Yarborough. Her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland. The Right Hon. the Countess Dowager of Leinster. Her Grace the Duchess of Devonshire. The Right Hon. the Viscountess Barrington. The Right Hon. the Viscountess Combermere. The Right Hon. the Viscountess Inglestone. The Right Hon. the Lady Bateman. The Right Hon. the Lady Charlotte Egerton. The Right Hon. the Lady Mary Craven. The Right Hon. the Countess of Derby. The Right Hon. the Countess of Clarendon.

Vouchers, without which no entrance can be by any possibility be obtained, will be exchanged for tickets of admission at Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street, from and after Friday, June 25, until Thursday, July 1.

**NOTICE.—SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.**—Country Performers arriving in London for the Great Musical Festival at the Crystal Palace on Friday next, 2nd July, are requested to deliver their tickets to be issued on personal application, at No. 3, Exeter Hall, between the hours of five and half-past five p.m., on Wednesday next, the 24th inst. In the event of the members of the Orchestra being unable to be present, the rehearsal of the Orchestra and Military Bands will be held in the Large Hall, Exeter Hall, on Monday, the 28th inst., at twelve o'clock, exact time. The final Vocal rehearsal of the Two Thousand Choral performers will be held in the same place on Wednesday Evening, the 30th of June, at seven o'clock, exact time. Particulars of entrances will be advertised in Wednesday Morning's papers. Both the above rehearsals will be strictly private. No. 3, Exeter Hall, June 25th, 1858.

**SIGNORI E.M. BILETTA and SOLIERI'S ANNUAL GRAND MATINEE MUSICALE, at WILLIS'S ROOMS, on MONDAY next, JUNE 28, to commence at Half-past Two o'clock.** Vocalists: Mesdames Louisa Payne, Susan Payne, Constance, and Mlle. Colini; Signori Marra, Solieri, Bacchi, Monari, Cimino, Herr Richard Deck, and M. J. de Lior. Instrumentalists: Herr Rubinstein, Herr Joachim, Sig. Piatzi, and Cavali. Pianist-Accompagnateurs: MM. Benedict, Campana, Finatti, Biletti, and Belle. Reserved Seats, 15s.; 10s.; 6s. 6d. May be had at the principal Music Warehouses; and of Sig. E.M. Biletti and Sig. Solieri, 221, Regent-street; K. W. Olivier, 19, Old Bond-street, W.

**ST. MARTIN'S HALL.**—Mr. SIMS REEVES will sing at a Grand Vocal and Instrumental CONCERT on WEDNESDAY Evening, July 7th.—Tickets, 1s.; Reserved Seats, 2s.; Stalls, numbered, 3s.—at the Hall. Further particulars shortly.

**ST. JAMES'S HALL.**—For One Night Only.—The BRADFORD FESTIVAL CHORAL SOCIETY will make their first appearance in London on Tuesday Evening next, June 29, at Eight o'clock. Solo Vocalists: Solo Pianoforte, Mr. Charles Lewis. Tickets, 1s. 6d. and 1s. Reserved Seats, 3s. 6d. and 3s. 1s. and a limited number of Stalls, 7s. Cramer, Beale, and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street; and Chappell's, 50, New Bond-street.

**THE ST. JAMES'S HALL.**—The Minor Hall (entrance Piccadilly) TO BE LET by the day, or for a term, from June 28th. The Great Hall can also be engaged for Morning or Evening Concerts, Balls, Lectures, Meetings, &c., upon very moderate terms, during the months of July, August, and September. Extensive cellars under the Hall and Office to be let. All particulars on application to the Secretary, 28, Piccadilly.

**MUSICAL UNION.—RUBINSTEIN'S** Last Performance in London this Season, TUESDAY NEXT, at the Director's Grand Matinee, ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly, in D. Mendelssohn's Quintet, E. H. H. Hummel, by Mr. Bentley, Piatzi, Sonata, Piano-forte solo, E. H. H. Hummel (by desire). Vocal Pieces, sung by Madame Lemmens Scherering Violin Solo, Joseph M. Paganini; Piano Solo, Nocturne, Field; Berceuse, Chopin; Turkish March, Julius of Athens, Beethoven. Executants: Joachim, Blagrove, Piatzi, &c., and Rubinstein. To begin this day at Three o'clock. Doors open at Half-past Two. Visitors' Tickets to be had of Cramer and Co.; Chappell and Olivier's, Bond-street.

**ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.**—Patron: H.R. Highness the Prince Consort. Mr. Peppor's Lease having expired on the 24th inst., the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public at large, are respectfully informed that this Institution will in future be carried on under the immediate supervision of the Board of Directors. Every attention will be paid to the popular Exposition, by Lectures and Experiments, of all those branches of Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Optics, Mechanics, and Domestic Economy, for which it was originally established in 1828, and has acquired so distinguished a reputation. At the same time National Amusement and Instruction will be so blended, by the addition of Music, Historical Illustrations, &c., &c., as to render a visit to it at all times a source of gratification. Special attention will be paid to the interest of Patrons and Inventors; and all those who desire publicity will obtain it by sending Models, &c., or their Inventors, the uses and objects of which will be explained to the public, free of cost to the proprietors. Open daily, from twelve to five; Evenings, from seven to ten.

June, 1858. J. W. WYKE, Secretary.

# LAST NIGHTS OF MONT BLANC.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S Venetian, Naples, Pompeii, and Mont Blanc, WILL CLOSE on Tuesday evening, July 6th.

## CRYSTAL PALACE.—ARRANGEMENTS for the WEEK ending JULY 3rd.

Monday.—Coronation Day. Open at 9. One Shilling.  
Tuesday.—Concert of the Bradford Festival Choral Society. Open at 10. One Shilling.  
Wednesday and Thursday.—Open at 10. One Shilling.  
Friday.—The Great Musical Festival of 1858, by Two Thousand Five Hundred Performers of the Handel Festival; and Display of the Great Fountains at 6 p.m. Open at 12. Admission Half-a-Guinea. See special advertisement.  
Saturday.—Floral Promenade Day. Open at 12. Half-a-Crown.

**CRYSTAL PALACE.—EVENING FLORAL and MUSICAL PROMENADES.**—The terraces, mounds, slopes, and valleys of the park, brilliant with Roses, Geraniums, and an immense number of other Plants in full bloom, and in every variety of colour, are crowded every evening with fashionable promenaders. The NEW WIND BAND, the Grand Musical Festival of 1858, by Two Thousand Five Hundred Performers, from half-past 6 till half-past 8 o'clock, in the most picturesque park. Seats, &c., are provided for visitors, and refreshments are supplied in the vicinity of the Band.

## CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE GREAT MUSICAL FESTIVAL of 1858, with the Two Thousand Five Hundred Performers, comprising the Handel Festival Orchestra.

on FRIDAY NEXT, JULY 2nd, 1858. Vocalists: Madame Clara Novello, Mrs. Lockey, Madame Lemmens Scherering, Miss Palmer, and Mr. Sims Reeves. PART I.—Chorus, The Hundredth Psalm; Chant, "Venite, exultemus Domino," Tallis; Treble Litanies, "Hallelujah," Handel; "The Lord is good," (Eli); Chorus, "When his loud voice" (Jephtha), Handel; Chorus, "The Lord is good" (Eli); Costa; Quartet and Chorus, "Holy, holy, holy" (Elijah), Mendelssohn; Motet, "Ave verum corpus," Mozart; Song and Chorus, "Philistines, Hark!" (Eli); Costa; Part II.—Chorus, "Oh, the Pleasure of the Palace" (Acis and Galatea), Handel; Part III.—Song, Farewell to the Forest, Mendelssohn; Chorus, "To Thee O Lord of all" (Prayer—Acis and Galatea); Trio and Chorus, "see the Conquering Hero comes" (Judas Macabean), Handel; Solo and Chorus, "Calm is the glassy ocean" (Idomeneus), M. Zari; Chorus, "Hear, Holy Power" (Prayer—Macabean); Auber; Song and Chorus, "God save the Queen." Conductor, Mr. Costa. Mr. Brownsmith will preside at the large Organ built for the Great Handel Festival. The Band will include the Members of the Bands of the Sacred Harmonic Society, the Royal Wind Band, the Amateur Musical Society, the Crystal Palace, &c., &c., together with the Crystal Palace Wind Band, and the full bands of the Grenadier and Coldstream Guards. The chorus will be composed of the 1400 members of the London Amateur division of the Great Handel Festival choir (comprising within its ranks the Chorus of the Sacred Harmonic Society, and including selections from all the other Metropolitan Choral Societies), the leading professional Chorus singers, the Two Hundred Yorkshire Choralists, the celebrated Bradford Choir, with Legations from many of the leading Provincial Choral Societies, the Cathedral, and various Continental Choral and Part song Chorus, thus forming a total of Two Thousand Five Hundred Performers, fully occupying the Great Orchestra built for the Handel Festival, and presenting an ensemble of Musical talent equalling, if not surpassing in effectiveness, the memorable opening of the Palace in 1851, and the Great Handel Festival of 1857. The entire Musical Arrangements under the Direction of the Committee of the Sacred Harmonic Society. The doors will be opened at Twelve o'clock. The performance will commence at Three and terminate about Five o'clock. Admission by the ordinary season tickets (One Guinea); by single Day Ticket, purchased on or before Thursday next, Seven Shillings and Sixpence; or Family Day Ticket, for four persons (to be also previously purchased as above), One Guinea. Numbered Reserved Seats in the Area, Five shillings (which must be secured before Thursday next, at the Crystal Palace, or at the Central Ticket Office, No. 2, Exeter Hall, where block plans of seats as at the Great Handel Festival may be inspected. Admission to the Crystal Palace by payment on the Day of the Performance, Ten Shillings and Sixpence. A Display of the entire series of the Great Fountains will take place One Hour after the conclusion of the Performance, viz., at Six o'clock; and the Military Bands and Crystal Palace Wind Band will perform in the Grounds until dusk.

**MR. CHARLES DICKENS** will READ at ST. MARTIN'S HALL, on THURSDAY Evening, July 1, at Eight o'clock, THE POOR TRAVELLER, BOOTS at THE HOLY-TRINE INN, and MRS. GAMP—Stalls (numbered and reserved), 5s.; and unreserved, 2s. 6d.; unreserved seats, 1s. Tickets to be had at Messrs. Chapman and Hall's, Publishers, 193, Piccadilly; and at St. Martin's Hall, Long-acre.

**MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S NEW ENTERTAINMENT.**—The New Series of ILLUSTRATIONS by Mr. and Mrs. REED (late Miss & Horton). Every Evening except Saturday at 8 Saturday Afternoon at 2.5. Admission, 1s., 2s., and 3s. Stalls secured without extra charge at the ROYAL GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street; and at Cramer, Beale, and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street.

**CHRISTY MINSTRELS, Polygraphic Hall, King William-street, Strand.**—Entertainment commences at Eight. Morning Concert every Saturday at 3 o'clock. An entire Change of Programme, introducing BURLESQUE on the CIRCUS. Dress trials, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Amphitheatre, 1s.

**SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.**—The FIFTY-FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is now OPEN at their Gallery, 5, Pall-mall East (close to Trafalgar-square), from Nine till Dusk. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. JOSEPH J. JENKINS, Secretary.

**THE NEW SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.**—The TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of this Society is NOW OPEN, at their GALLERY, 53, Pall-mall (near St. James's Palace), from Nine till dusk daily.—Admission, 1s.; Season Ticket, 5s. JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

**MR. AHPITEL'S DRAWING of ANCIENT ROME** now exhibiting in the Royal Academy, Mr. A. Key-plate and Description just published. Price 6d.—E. STATIONER, Charing-cross.

**ROSA BONHEUR'S NEW PICTURES, "Landais Peasants** Going to Market," and "Morning in the Highlands," together with her Portrait, by so. Debuiss, are NOW ON VIEW at the GERMAN GALLERY, 165, New Bond-street. Admission, 1s.—Open from Nine till Six.

**FRENCH EXHIBITION.—The FIFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PICTURES by Modern Artists of the French School is NOW OPEN to the public at the French Gallery, 121, Pall-mall, opposite to the Opera Colonnade. Admission, 1s.; catalogue, 6d. each. Open from 9 to 6 daily.**

**MAYENCE-on-RHINE.**—Professor GARNHAM, B.A., having a comfortable English home, wishes TWO or THREE PUPILS for GERMAN, French, Italian, &c.

**ILKLEY WELLS HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT.**—Wharfedale, Yorkshire.—This delightful and unrivalled residence for invalids and visitors is situated in the beautiful valley of the Wharfe, six miles from Bolton Abbey. The general and medical management is under the immediate direction of Dr. Edmund Smith, the well-known Hydropathic and Homoeopathic Physician, late of Sheffield. For prospectus and further information application to be made to Mr. STRACHAN, Ilkley Wells, near Otley.

**ISLE OF MAN.—The ROYAL HOTEL, on the PIER, DOUGLAS.**—WILLIAM HILL Proprietor. Board and Lodging, 5s. 6d. per day. No extras. No Fees to Servants. Enclose a stamp for a sketch of the island, its antiquities, objects of interest, climate, and advantages as a sea-bathing place.

**GUNS, Breech-loaders, Double Rifles, Patent Revolvers, Air** Cans, &c. Superior Double Fowling Guns, 10 to 25 Guineas. Improved Breech-loaders, for quick firing, to load with cartridges.—REILLY, New Oxford-street, London.

**ARMORIAL BEARINGS.—No Charge for Search.**—Sketch and description, 2s. 6d.; in colour, 5s.; Crests on seals or rings, 5s.; on die, 7s. Solid gold, 18-carat, Hall-marked, said or bloodstone ring, engraved with crest, two guineas. T. MORING (who has received the gold medal for engraving), 44, High Holborn, W.C. Price-list post-free.

**INDIA.—MILITARY FIELD GLASSES** of the very finest description, with all the recent improvements, same as supplied to Sir Colin Campbell in the Crimea, now on hand in large quantities in India. Passengers adopting the Dutch Mail Line to these places will not only escape the inconvenience of landing in small boats at Ostend, and crossing the Rhine at Cologne or Rotterdam, but by avoiding the long detour by Cologne to the Oberhausen Junction of the Cologne-Minden Railway, will effect a large saving both in distance and expense.

**OPERA, RACE, and FIELD GLASSES, in every variety** of size, form, and price, at CALLAGHAN'S, 21A, New Bond-street (corner of Conduit-street). Sole Agent for the celebrated small and powerful Opera and Race Glasses invented and made by Voigtlander, Vienna. N.B.—Deerstalking Glasses and telescopes of all kinds.

**FOR FAMILY ARMS** send Name and County to the ROYAL HERALD OFFICE. No fee for search. Arms marshalled and emblazoned: plain sketch, 2s.; in colour, 5s. Family Pedigrees traced, with the original grant of arms, 5s. Arms on copper plate, for books, 10s.; ditto, marking plates, 5s. Crest on seal or ring, 7s.; on steel die, 6s. No higher price than the Manual of Heraldry, 100 Engravings, 3s., by R. CULLEN, Esq., Genealogist and Heraldic Engraver to the Admiralty, 1 and 2, Long-acre (one door from St. Martin's Lane). Studio and Library open daily.

**CHOICE FLOWER-SEEDS, each sort 1s. per packet, sent** postage paid. Calceolaria, (Incararia, Primula, Anemone, &c.); German Double Brompton, intermediate, Emperor, and new large flowering ten-weeks' Stocks; Double Carnation, and Picotee, Chester's Double Hollyhock, and Paul's Double Hollyhock.—BUTLER and McCULLOCH, Seed men, Covent-garden Market, London.

**VILLAS at MODERATE RENTS.**—There is no property at BRIGHTON that possesses equal advantages to the VILLAS in PARK CRESCENT. They are well arranged, fitted with modern conveniences, and finished with good taste. The soil is dry, the locality healthy, the distance from the sea agreeing the views of the Downs and Down scenery extensive and uninterrupted. The pleasant grounds, extending to four acres, are picturesque, and the exclusive use of them is secured to the residents. The Terms to RENT or PURCHASE are moderate. Apply to Messrs. PALFONE and SON, Estate Agents and Auctioneers, 9, Mark Lane, Brighton.

**COLOGNE, the RHINE, GERMANY, TRIESTE, DEN-** MARK, SWEDEN, &c.—N.W. SHORTER, and CHAPMAN ROUTE.—The shortest and cheapest route between England and the above-named places is now via Rotterdam and the Dutch-Highway.

Through Tickets are issued at Rotterdam for Dusseldorf and Cologne, from which places Steamers run several times daily, passing through the wondrous of the celebrated straits of the Rhine. There are frequent daily communications between Cologne and Bonn, Aix-la-Chapelle, Wiesbaden, Eaden, Baden, Frankfurt, Cassel, &c. Through Tickets are also issued for Bremen, Hanover, Hamburg (or Hamburg), Brunswick, Magdeburg, Potsdam, Berlin, Leipzig, and Dresden. Passengers adopting the Dutch-Highway Route to these places will not only escape the inconvenience of landing in small boats at Ostend, and crossing the Rhine at Cologne or Rotterdam, but by avoiding the long detour by Cologne to the Oberhausen Junction of the Cologne-Minden Railway, will effect a large saving both in distance and expense.

Fifty pence of luggage are allowed, free of charge, to every passenger for Germany. Travellers to the country of the Rhine, or to the coast of the North Sea, or to the coast of the English Channel, may obtain the facilities for obtaining Foreign Office passports have been so much increased, and their price reduced to a nominal sum, travellers are recommended to provide themselves with them in preference to Consular passports, as the former require no visa for Prussia. Visas for Holland may be obtained of the Dutch Consul, 204, Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate-street.

For information as to rates, routes, passport &c., can be had on application, personally or by letter, to Mr. JOHN C. JACOBSON, Agent to the Dutch-Highway Company, 61, Greatchurch-street, London, E.C.

# BOSTON, SLEAFORD, and MIDLAND COUNTIES RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Directors of this Company are prepared to receive TENDERS for LOANS, in sums of £100 and upwards, for three or five years. Interest, at 4 per cent, payable half-yearly.—Applications to be addressed to Messrs. Staniland and Chapman (the Company's Solicitors), at Boston; or to the Secretary, at the Company's Offices in London.

HERBERT INGRAM, Chairman of the Board of Directors. Offices, 19, Melton-street, Easton-square, London, N.W. 19th June, 1858.

**LONDON and WESTMINSTER BANK.**—Notice is hereby given that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors of the LONDON and WESTMINSTER BANK will be held at the BANK HOUSE, in Lombury, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st JULY next, at One o'clock precisely, for the purpose of receiving a Half-Yearly Report from the Directors, and to declare a Dividend.

Lombury June 9th, 1858. J. W. GILBERT, General Manager. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 3rd to the 25th of July next, to prepare for the Dividend.

# CAVALRY COLLEGE, RICHMOND, SURREY.

Patron: Field-Marshal the Right Hon. Viscount Combermere G.C.B., G.C.H. Resident Tutor: The Rev. E. Broadley Burrow, B.A., Oxo.—For General Education. The College will Reopen on the 28th July, when the Midsummer Vacation terminates. For Prospectus and Information apply to Captain Burrow at the College.

# THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO BIRMINGHAM, STONELEIGH, WARWICK, COVENTRY, AND KENILWORTH.

THE FOLLOWING ILLUSTRATIONS OF THIS INTERESTING EVENT WILL APPEAR IN THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS For SATURDAY NEXT, JULY 3:—

Presentation of the Address in the Townhall, Birmingham, by the Mayor and Corporation.

The Gunmakers' Arch, Gosta-green, Birmingham.

The Arrival of her Majesty at Stoneleigh Abbey.

Her Majesty's Bedroom, Stoneleigh Abbey.

The Address of the Managers in the Great Gallery of Aston Hall.

ASTON HALL. (PRINTED IN COLOURS.)

Her Majesty Planting an Oak in the Grounds of Warwick Castle.

WARWICK CASTLE. (PRINTED IN COLOURS.)

The Departure from Warwick Castle.

Medal Commemorative of the Inauguration of Aston Park and Hall.

In addition to the above the following Engravings will also appear:—

"The Best in the Market."—From the Exhibition of the Society of Female Artists.

"Faith, Hope, and Charity."—Sculptured by Thomas.

Portrait of Ira Aldridge, the African Tragedian.

Eruption of Mount Etna.—Four Illustrations.

Portrait of the Hon. J. A. Alexander, the Premier of Canada.

Mucross Lake and Lough Leane, Killarney.

Medal commemorative of the Marriage of the King of Portugal with the Princess Stephanie.

Price Fivepence only: no extra charge for Coloured Prints.

THE COLOURED PRINTS of ASTON HALL and WARWICK CASTLE will be presented GRATIS to all purchasers of the Number for JULY 3.

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# NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

NOTWITHSTANDING the large size of the ordinary Number and Supplement of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS (consisting of Twenty-four pages), it is found impossible to fully illustrate passing events without occasionally issuing extra Numbers for that purpose. But, to suit the convenience of Subscribers abroad and in the provinces in paying their subscriptions for this Journal, it has been determined that, for the future, no more than two Double Numbers with Coloured Supplements shall be charged for during each half-year. All other EXTRA NUMBERS that it may be found necessary to issue will be presented GRATIS to Subscribers. The subscription to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, therefore, will be as follows:—

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# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1858.

ANNUALLY—as regularly as the balmy skies of the month of June pour down fatness and fertility upon the green fields of England—the inhabitants of the great metropolis of the British empire are scared from their propriety by the foul smells of the River Thames. In the cold weather the feculent corruption, the monstrous nastinesses that are poured into this great river, and kept floating up and down between Gravesend and Richmond, do not simmer and boil up fever to be inhaled by the people to the same extent as in this glowing and glorious midsummer; but, when the thermometer stands at 86 deg. or 90 deg. in the shade, the death-pot boils, and cholera morbus surges up in the airy shape of a pestilential vapour, to breathe which is destruction. Every year, as the population, trade, and manufactures of London increase, the nuisance becomes more stupendous. Philanthropists, physicians, public writers, fathers of families, every one who has eyes to see and a nose to smell, is painfully aware of the hideousness of the abomination, and calls lustily for a remedy. But no remedy is forthcoming. In our free and enlightened country no Administration has courage enough to stake its existence upon a question of sanitary reform—even although that reform, if accomplished, would entitle its champions to the highest reward of successful virtue, the gratitude of contemporaries, and the undying recognition of history. It almost seems, when questions such as this are under consideration, and when wholesome compulsion is necessary to force the taxpaying public to do justice to themselves and to those helpless creatures dependent upon them, as if free Government were for all beneficial



purposes no better than a farce. A wise despot would settle the question of the Thames in a very short time; but a free and enlightened Parliament, led by an Administration that claims to be Liberal, will allow Asiatic Cholera to establish his ghastly rule on the river banks, and to carry off many thousands of victims, before they will bestow any but the most casual attention to the subject. There will be some palaver when the people are dying of the plague; an additional palaver when they are dead; and then Christmas will come. In that frosty season the river will not fester so vehemently as before; and the Archbishop of Canterbury, having drawn up a form of prayer, by her Majesty's command and the Earl of Derby's recommendation, the subject will drop until the commencement of June, 1859, when the Thames—a little more noxious and purulent than it was in June, 1858—will once more appeal to the noses and stomachs of the people, and ask to be cleansed. But is such a course of stolidity and indifference worthy of a free and intelligent people? We can colonise the remotest ends of the earth; we can conquer India; we can pay the interest of the most enormous debt ever contracted; we can spread our name, and our fame, and our fructifying wealth to every part of the world; but we cannot clean the River Thames. And why? Because the people have no leaders, or, if they have leaders, they are men who have neither courage to grapple with, nor wisdom to understand, great questions, or any care but for the miserable party squabbles for place and power. *Laissez faire* is an excellent maxim for statesmen wherever trade is concerned; but in the manufacture of poisons *laissez faire* is not to be tolerated, except by political and municipal idiots. Are our governing bodies—local and general—sane or idiotic in allowing the Thames to be in its present condition? We are afraid that Cholera Morbus will give the only answer.

THOUGH we consider that the excise duty upon paper is a doomed impost, we cannot but be surprised at the cowardice and indecision which the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, as well as former occupants of that office, has displayed with regard to all proposals for its abolition. After the discussions of Tuesday evening last, when the case was so well put by Mr. Milner Gibson and Mr. Ingram, it is clear that the tax must sooner or later be abandoned. But when we remember that Mr. Disraeli courts popularity, that the friends of the Government of which he is a member boast that, though Conservative by name, by tradition, and by theory, it is in reality the most liberal and progressive Government which the country has lately enjoyed, there seems reason for wonder that Mr. Disraeli and his colleagues should throw away so splendid an opportunity as that which Mr. Milner Gibson placed within their reach. When Mr. Disraeli urges that he cannot afford at present to forego a tax yielding a million and a quarter per annum, he but betrays his own incapacity. Of course he cannot afford such a sum at the present moment, and we may be quite certain that he never will be able to afford the sacrifice at any future period. To wait until the money can be spared is to wait till the crack of doom; and to postpone doing a right thing because it happens to be inconvenient is to govern by shifts and expedients rather than by considerations of justice. The impost upon the manufacture of paper requires a Minister bold enough to abolish it without regard to temporary loss. The success—unlooked-for, unhelped-for, and as utterly unsuspected as it has been gratifying—which has attended the adoption of Mr. Rowland Hill's Penny Postage system ought to be an encouragement to an enlightened statesman to step beyond the narrow limits of his financial education or the margin of his balance-sheet.

Could the nation afford to forego the high rates of postage levied upon letters under the system which was in operation ere Mr. Hill threw the light of a great idea upon the subject? If we look back to the discussions that then took place, we shall find that this great and beneficial change was mainly opposed on considerations of expense, and that well-meaning men, in and out of office, declared that it would be a foolish sacrifice of revenue to carry a letter from one end of the kingdom to the other at the low rate of a penny. Yet, if ever vaticinations were ill founded, they proved so in that case. If ever a great permanent good was attained at the price of a small temporary inconvenience, it was in the reform of the Post Office, which the nation owes to the man who devised, and the Ministry which effected, it. The excise duty upon paper is an impost that requires similar handling. It is in its nature purely mischievous. It operates not only as a tax upon knowledge and upon information, but as an impediment to countless forms of industry and manufacture. It not only helps to perpetuate ignorance in a country where the Minister thinks we shall one day have to spend about three millions per annum in the education of the people, but it prevents many thousands of the people from gaining their honest bread by a manufacture that, but for the baleful operation of the duty, would flourish by many a rural stream and in many an impoverished district. Were it not for the excise duty upon paper, the paper-mill, which vegetable fibres, now utterly worthless, would be converted into articles of commerce; for the production, not alone of books and journals, but of paper for the decoration of rooms; of papier-mâché furniture, and of packing-paper; the latter an article so largely used in some businesses as to amount to six or seven per cent upon the original cost of the articles vended or exported. It is highly probable, if not positively certain, that the freedom of the manufacture of paper from all excise restrictions would create wealth in this country to the extent of four or five millions per annum. A wise statesman might well consider whether, independently of all considerations of philanthropy, it would not be advisable to try the experiment of the free manufacture of this article with the view of getting back the amount lost by the remission of the duty, in the shape of those indirect taxes which always rise when the working classes are profitably employed, and have money to spare for their tobacco and beer and other humble luxuries.

It is a characteristic of all unwise and bad imposts that they do mischief in a thousand ways which their originators and supporters never intended or imagined. This is essentially the case with the paper duty. It may have been intended to tax knowledge, and favour political as well as social ignorance—and the intention has been but too well realised; but it never was in-

tended by its authors to prevent the creation of millions of national wealth out of straw, clover, twitch, and other agricultural produce; it never was intended to prevent the employment in rural districts of thousands of men, women, and children, who are now burdens upon the poor-rates, or have been driven by poverty into crime, and from crime into the prison and the penitentiary. It never was intended to act as a clog upon the profitable exportation of cutlery and fancy goods, nor as a means of allowing the people of the United States and of the Colonies to have an advantage over the dwellers in the British Isles in the matter of printed papers, whether books or journals. But, as a bad law produces bad effects which no one ever anticipated, so the repeal of a bad law produces good effects in a variety of ways which no one can predict, but which every day's experience brings to light. The world is only beginning to perceive the good effects of a cheap postage system in promoting trade as well as knowledge. From that and other examples we may be certain that the loss of a million and a quarter of revenue from the paper duty would not be all loss; that the increase of manufactures would give increased revenue from other sources, and that the recuperative energies of the nation would speedily make up the deficit. The present Administration had a good chance of acquiring the public gratitude, and of earning for themselves an honourable place among public benefactors, by being bold in this matter. We are afraid that they have thrown away their chance; but, whether they have done so or not, we are certain that the tax is doomed. The friends of its abolition have done much. It is for them to continue their work, irrespective of the Ministers and the supposed difficulties or real inconveniences that may attend upon the issue, and to rely upon the certainty—that, however much they may have to labour, they will not labour in vain.

### THE COURT.

The King of the Belgians, whose arrival in this country on a visit to her Majesty was announced last week, is accompanied by her Imperial Highness the Duchess of Brabant, and their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Brabant and the Count of Flanders.

On Saturday the Queen, accompanied by Prince Leopold, the Princess Alice, and the Duchess of Brabant, took a drive in an open carriage and four. The Prince Consort, with the Duke of Brabant and the Count of Flanders, rode on horseback. In the evening the Queen and Prince Consort, the King of the Belgians, the Duke and Duchess of Brabant, and the Count of Flanders honoured the performance of the Italian Opera with their presence.

On Sunday the Queen and Prince Consort, the Princesses Alice and Helena, the Duchess of Kent, and the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, attended Divine service in the private chapel of the Palace. The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor officiated, and administered the Holy Sacrament. The King of the Belgians, the Duke and Duchess of Brabant, and the Count of Flanders, went to visit the Countess de Neully at St. Leonard's, returning to town the same evening.

On Monday the Queen held a Court at Buckingham Palace, at which M. Juan B. Alberdi had his first audience of the Queen, and delivered his credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Argentine Confederation. Sir John Crampton had also an audience, to take leave as her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to St. Petersburg. Sir Arthur Magenis was presented to the Queen upon his return from abroad; and the Hon. Edward A. J. Harris had an audience, and kissed hands on being appointed her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to Bern. In the afternoon the Queen, accompanied by the Duchess of Brabant, visited the United Service Museum, and inspected the model of Sebastopol by Colonel Hamilton, of the Grenadier Guards.

On Tuesday the Queen and the Prince Consort, accompanied by her Imperial Highness the Duchess of Brabant, took a drive in an open carriage and four. In the course of the day the Duke and Duchess of Brabant and the Count of Flanders went to Twickenham, to visit the Duke and Duchess of Aumale. In the evening the Queen had a dinner party. The company included the King of the Belgians, the Duchess of Kent, the Duchess of Brabant, the Duke of Brabant, the Count of Flanders, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Victor of Hohenlohe, the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury, the Duke of Beaufort, the Belgian Minister and Madame Van de Weyer, the Portuguese Minister and Countess Lavradio, the Earl of Aberdeen, and the Earl and Countess of Clarendon.

On Wednesday the King of the Belgians, the Prince Consort, and the Duke and Duchess of Brabant, visited the Royal Botanic Gardens in the Regent's Park. The Prince Consort went in the afternoon to the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum, Old Kent-road, for the purpose of laying the foundation-stone for the erection of additional habitations on the grounds of the institution, to be styled the "Albert Wing." The Queen, with the King of the Belgians, the Princess Alice, and the Duchess of Brabant, took a drive in an open carriage and four. In the evening her Majesty went to St. James's Hall to honour with her presence the performance for the benefit of the Royal Academy of Music. The Queen and Prince Consort were accompanied by the King of the Belgians, the Duke and Duchess of Brabant, and the Count of Flanders.

The Queen will give a concert of sacred music on Monday next.

The Duchess of Wellington gave a brilliant ball on Thursday evening at Apsley House, when the saloons of this princely mansion were crowded with the aristocracy for several hours.

The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland had a déjeuner on Tuesday at Cliefden, their delightful seat near Maidenhead, to which a select party were invited.

The Duchess of Manchester will have an assembly this evening in Great Stanhope-street.

The Marquis of Lansdowne had an assembly last evening (Friday) at Lansdowne House.

PRINCE ALFRED IN IRELAND.—On Friday week the Admiralty steam-yacht *Black Eagle* entered Cork harbour, having on board his Royal Highness Prince Alfred. The vessel steamed up the river as far as Passage, where she was put about, and returned to the harbour between twelve and one o'clock. A letter from Valentia, dated Wednesday, states that Prince Alfred visited the offices of the British and Irish Magnetic Telegraph on that day, and afterwards proceeded to the quarries and works of the Valentia Slate Company, the cliffs of the Lohor, and the Lighthouse. His Royal Highness, it was expected, would remain a day or two.

THE MINISTERIAL BANQUET AT THE MANSION HOUSE.—On Wednesday night the Lord Mayor gave a banquet to her Majesty's Ministers. After the usual loyal toasts had been drunk (in the course of which Lord Gough and General Sir Archdale Wilson returned thanks for the "Army," and Sir John Pakington for the "Navy"), the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers" was given, which was responded to by the Lord Chancellor. Several other speeches having been delivered, the proceedings terminated.

THE EAST INDIA HOUSE.—The usual quarterly Court of Proprietors was held on Wednesday at the East India House, Leadenhall-street.—Sir F. Currie, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The meeting was also special to vote an annuity of £1000 to Major-General Outram, and £2000 to General Sir Colin Campbell, for their distinguished services in India, and also to consider the provisions of the bill now before Parliament with regard to the government of India. After some discussion both the annuities were voted.

FETE CHAMPETRE OF THE ARISTOCRACY.—An arrangement has been made with the proprietor of the Royal Cremorne Gardens for the use of the gardens for an evening fete for the nobility and gentry exclusively, on Friday, the 9th of July. The approval of many distinguished ladies, who will act as patronesses, has been obtained, and by them only vouchers for tickets will be issued, without which no admission can, by any possibility, be procured. The arrangements, under the entire direction of a committee, are such as to ensure the desired exclusiveness. It is intended that any profits which may accrue shall be given to a charitable institution, to be selected by the ladies patronesses.

ELECTION OF SHERIFFS.—On Wednesday Mr. Warren Stormes Hale, and Mr. Edward Conder, were elected Sheriffs for the city of London and county of Middlesex.

THE GRAVES OF THE ALLIES IN THE CRIMEA.—Sir James Ferguson writes to the papers to state that the graves of the allies near Sebastopol and at the Alma are very carefully tended and preserved by the Russians.

### METROPOLITAN NEWS.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.—A correspondence has taken place between the Bishop of London and the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's on the subject of adapting the dome area of the cathedral to the purposes of Divine service, which has resulted in a mutual consent between those authorities and an appeal to the public to assist by subscriptions the object which they have in view. Although this circumstance has not yet become generally known, and the subscriptions have hitherto emanated from only a few private individuals, the amount has reached nearly £3000. The sum actually required for increased accommodation for persons attending an extra evening service would be only £1000, but the Dean has suggested that efforts should be made to extend this fund to £11,000 or £12,000, whereby not only would increased accommodation be given for an extra service in the evening upon the same principle as the service in Westminster Abbey, but something would be done towards the general adornment of the cathedral.

ROYAL WESTMINSTER OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.—The annual meeting of the governors and friends of this institution was held on Saturday in the Board-room. Earl Grey presided. According to the medical report, the number of persons who have been admitted during the past year to the benefits of this hospital has been 6977: of these, 157 were received into the institution, and 5990 were treated as out-patients. The principal operations have been: 52 for hard cataract, 45 for soft cataract, 10 for the formation of an artificial pupil, 166 for strabismus, 114 for the removal of tarsal tumours, 8 for the removal of the deformity of staphyloma, 2 for navi materni, 1 for the removal of an osteal abscess—total, 398. In addition to these some hundreds of minor operations have been performed. The committee earnestly appeal to the public for aid in making the benefits of the institution of still greater use to the afflicted and indigent poor, not only of the metropolis, but of the United Kingdom; more particularly they ask to be assisted in their endeavour to obtain funds to open one of the two wards now unoccupied, devoted solely for the want of means to provide for the extended number of patients.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.—At the council, on Saturday last, Mr. John Philip Green, of Stone-buildings, Lincoln's-inn, was appointed to the Professorship of Jurisprudence in the college. The council also appointed him examiner for the college for the Hume Scholarship in Jurisprudence to be awarded in December next. Mr. Arthur Cohen, late of Magdalene College, Oxford, and Mr. John Power Hicks, M.A., late of Lincoln College, Oxford, were appointed, with the Professors of Latin, Greek, Mathematics, and Natural Philosophy of the college, examiners for the Andrews Scholarships in October next. An extraordinary Andrews Scholarship of £60, in addition to the ordinary scholarships of £100 and £60, were ordered to be announced for the session of 1858-59. The Dr. Fellows Clinical Medicine Prize of a gold medal was awarded to Mr. William G. Groves, of Maidencombe, Teignmouth, Devonshire.

BROMPTON HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION.—A sermon will be preached on Sunday morning (to-morrow) in St. James's Chapel, York-street, St. James's, on behalf of this charity, by the Rev. T. Beames, M.A. Funds are greatly required for the support of this useful and interesting charity, which is entirely dependent on voluntary contributions. Patients are waiting admission, whilst eighty beds are empty for want of means.

THE CAMBRIDGE ASYLUM FOR SOLDIERS' WIDOWS.—A public ball took place at Willis's Rooms, on Monday, in aid of the funds of this institution, under the immediate patronage of their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Kent, the Duchess of Cambridge, the Princess Mary Adelaide, and a long list of ladies patronesses. The Duchess of Cambridge (Lady President of the institution), accompanied by the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and the Princess Mary and suite, was received on arrival at the rooms by Colonel the Hon. Augustus Liddell (Deputy Chairman), and the committee of the asylum. The Duke of Cambridge and the Prince and Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar also honoured the ball with their presence.

ROYAL CALEDONIAN ASYLUM.—This asylum was instituted, and is still maintained, for supporting and educating the children of soldiers, sailors, and marines, natives of Scotland, who have died or been disabled in the service of their country, and of indigent Scotch parents, resident in London, not entitled to parochial relief. The Duke of Buccleuch, E.G., presided at the jubilee on Wednesday evening. The Rev. Dr. Cumming, in an eloquent address, testified to the value of the institution, and concluded by announcing that a lady, a member of his own congregation, had contributed £300 to the funds of the institution. Among the toasts given were "The Church of Scotland" and "The Land of Cakes," which were responded to with appropriate national feeling. The subscriptions (including 150 guineas from the Duke of Buccleuch) amounted to £1500.

LICENSED VICTUALLERS' ASYLUM.—On Wednesday the foundation-stone of a new wing, to be called the Albert Wing, to the building of this institution, which is situated in the Asylum-road, Old Kent-road, was laid by the Prince Consort with much ceremony. There was a goodly assemblage of persons, members of the society and their friends, in the grounds, which are laid out with great taste; and a large tent, capable of accommodating more than 700 persons, had been erected over the spot where the stone was to be laid. [As we intend to give an illustration of this interesting ceremony next week, we defer till then a detailed account of the proceedings.]

WAREHOUSEMEN AND CLERKS' SCHOOLS.—The examination of the children under tuition at this school, which is situated in Queen's-road, New-cross, took place on Saturday before Lord John Russell, M.P. There was a large assemblage present of influential persons interested in the welfare of the schools. At present the number of orphan children amounts to fifty; but it is intended to erect new schools capable of affording much greater accommodation. The examination consisted of Biblical questions, reading, geography, mental arithmetic, &c.; at the close of which the noble president, Lord John Russell, addressed the meeting, and expressed his entire satisfaction at what he had witnessed.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY.—The third exhibition of plants, fruits, and flowers, the last of the present season, took place in the society's gardens on Wednesday. His Majesty the King of the Belgians, the Prince Consort, and the Duchess of Brabant, visited the gardens, and the general attendance was large.

THE ROYAL GARDENS, VAUXHALL, are again to be opened to the public on Monday next for a limited season, after having been closed for two years.

AT THE COURT OF EXCHEQUER, on Monday, Mr. Gough, the temperance lecturer, sought to recover damages from Dr. Lees, an advocate of the Maine Liquor Law, for a series of libels, charging the plaintiff with being narcotically and helplessly intoxicated, with getting drunk on drugs, eating opium, &c. The defendant pleaded several pleas, in which he justified part of the libels, the third plea stating that, to his own knowledge, the defendant had been narcotically drunk. Ultimately the charges were "wholly and distinctly withdrawn" by Dr. Lees's counsel, and a verdict for the plaintiff, with damages of five guineas, was taken by consent.

HUGHES v. LADY DINORBEN.—The trial of this action at the Court of Queen's Bench was concluded on Saturday last. The plaintiff, Henry Thomas Hughes, was a gentleman of fortune, and the proprietor of Kinnaird Park in Denbighshire, which formerly belonged to Lord Dinorben, his uncle; and he brought the present action against Lady Dinorben, who was the second wife and widow of Lord Dinorben, to recover damages for the publication of two libels contained in two anonymous letters which it was alleged Lady Dinorben had written to the grandfather and father of the plaintiff's wife. The case terminated in a verdict against the defendant.

FIRE.—A great fire took place at Limehouse on Saturday last. It broke out at the life-boat manufactory of Messrs. Forrest and Co., situated between the Stepney and Limehouse stations of the railway. These premises consisted of a series of lofty timber buildings, resting upon brick walls and piers, and rising considerably above the level of the line of the Blackwall Railway, and on each side of the line. The area covered by the burning mass is estimated at more than four acres in extent. The flames were not subdued till the following morning. Six life-boats belonging to the Royal National Life-boat Institution were consumed. Another serious conflagration broke out in the metropolis on Monday morning at the extensive range of warehouses known as Fresh-wharf, London-bridge. The fire raged nearly the whole of the day, and the loss of property is enormous. The contents of the buildings were uninsured.

THE STATE PROSECUTIONS against Mr. Truelove and M. Tehorzewski, for publishing libels on the Emperor of the French and incitements to assassination, were brought into the Court of Queen's Bench on Tuesday, to be abandoned by the Attorney-General. A verdict of not guilty was agreed to by the Crown in both cases; the defendants, through their counsel, declaring that, in publishing the pamphlets which were the objects of the prosecution, they had no intention of inciting to assassination or murder. They also undertook that the sale of the publications should cease.

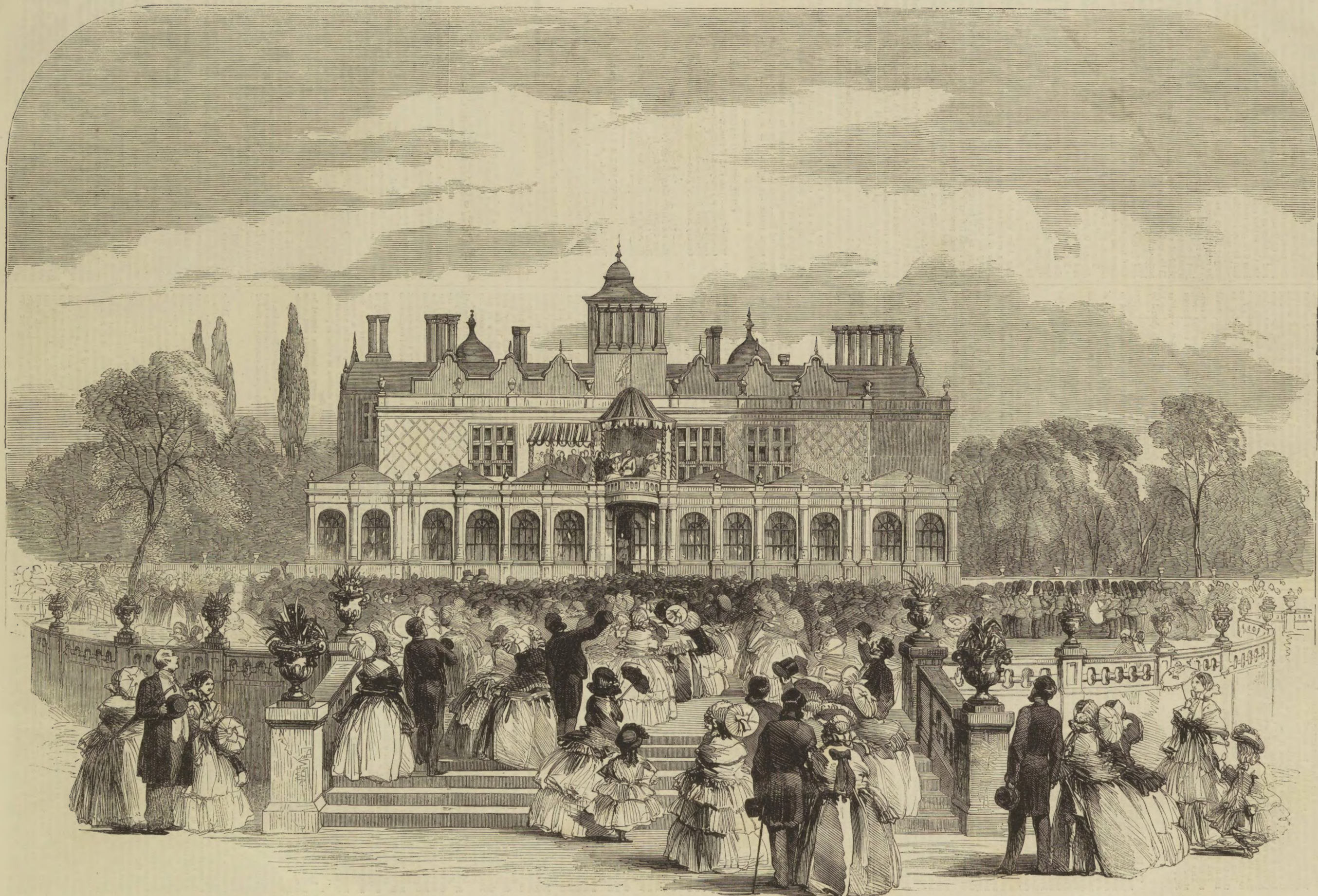
BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Last week the births of 729 boys and 752 girls, in all 1481 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1848-57 the average number was 1448.—The deaths in London, which in the previous week had fallen so low as 963, rose last week to 1160. In the ten years 1848-57 the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week was 958; but, as the present return is for a population which has annually increased, it can only be compared with the average when the latter has been raised in proportion to the increase, a correction which will make it 1053. The result of the comparison is that the deaths of last week exceeded by about 100 the number which the average rate of mortality for the middle of June would have produced. Two young children died of cholera. Of four nonagenarians who died in the week the oldest was a man aged ninety-eight years.





THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO BIRMINGHAM.—THE ROYAL CORTEGE PASSING UP THE AVENUE TO ASTON HALL.—(SEE PAGE 622.)





THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO BIRMINGHAM.—THE INAUGURATION OF ASTON PARK.—(SEE PAGE 622.)



## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

(Continued from page 638.)

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

**THE REGISTRATION OF PARTNERSHIP BILL.**—Lord GODERICH moved the second reading of this bill, the object of which is, that all persons entering into partnership, or carrying on business in names other than their own, shall be compelled to state who they are, so that upon reference to a registrar all persons to whom it might be matter of interest shall know with whom they are dealing.—Mr. COX seconded the motion.—Mr. COLLIER considered that the bill would be most injurious to trade, and he therefore moved, as an amendment, that the bill should be read a second time that day six months.—After some discussion Lord GODERICH agreed to withdraw the bill.

**THE ELECTION COMMITTEES SCRUTINY BILL.**—The second reading of this bill was, on the motion of Mr. WARREN, negatived, by a majority of 125 to 87.

**THE PIERS AND HARBOURS BILL** was read a second time, after considerable discussion, by a majority of 136 to 33.

**THE WEEDON ESTABLISHMENT BILL** was withdrawn, on the understanding that the subject would be again brought forward in Committee of Supply on the first occasion by Col. Boldero.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

## THE "REGINA CELSI."

The Earl of MALMESBURY said that, in consequence of the remarks made in that House the other evening on this subject, in which he also took part, having excited some painful feelings in France, he felt bound now to communicate to the House what he considered a more correct version of the matter. He had received explanations on the subject from the French Government through the French Ambassador here; and, though no request had been made that he should give the explanation which he designed, he felt bound in honour to do so entirely of his own accord. The noble Earl then read the official account which had been given by the French Minister, which stated that the *Regina Celsi*, under command of Captain Simon, had gone over to the colony of Liberia, on the west coast of Africa, for the purpose of conveying free emigrants to the French colonies. The emigrants had risen upon the crew and murdered them, and then surrendered the vessel to the English ship *Ethiopia*, which conveyed them back to Liberia. The captain, M. Simon, was not on board when the crew were murdered; but when acquainted with the facts he kept the vessel in sight, with the view of recovering her; and ultimately two French men-of-war arrived, took possession of the ship, and sailed away with her. Such were the facts he was desirous to communicate to the House. He had also learned that the English felt no sympathy whatever with the negroes, and would have taken the *Regina Celsi* out of their hands before they surrendered it, had not Captain Simon, who wished to avoid paying salvage, requested that they would not do so.

Lord BROUGHAM said that the explanation given by the noble Earl did not seem to him to alter the case much. It did not appear like free emigration to have the negroes fettered on board, and they did not usually hear of emigrants going to the British colonies rising on the crew that conveyed them and murdering them.

Earl GREY quite concurred with the opinion of his noble and learned friend who had just spoken.

The subject then dropped.

**THE OATHS BILL.**—The Earl of MALMESBURY, on the order of the day for considering the reasons for insisting upon their Lordships' amendments to this bill, recommended the postponement of the question till Thursday next, when he hoped the Earl of Derby would be present. This suggestion was adopted, and the discussion stood adjourned accordingly.

**SALE AND TRANSPORT OF REAL ESTATE BILL.**—Lord BROUGHAM moved the second reading of this bill; but the motion was opposed by the Lord CHANCELLOR, and the bill was ultimately withdrawn.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

## LONDON CORPORATION REGULATION BILL.

Mr. WALPOLE moved that the House do go into Committee on this bill. Mr. ROLT moved, as an amendment, that the bill be recommitted to the Select Committee:—"That the petition of the Corporation of London, against the said bill, which was presented on the 28th day of May last, be referred to the Committee, and that the Corporation of London be heard by their counsel, agents, and witnesses, before the Committee, on the allegations of such petition." He contended that this bill would deprive the Corporation of its property without compensation, and without being heard in defence of its rights (Hear, hear). He protested against London being singled out in the way proposed by this bill, for a different principle was adopted in the Municipal Corporations Act.

Mr. CRAWFORD seconded the amendment. He considered it only an act of justice to the Corporation of London to allow them to be heard by counsel against a measure which so materially affected their interests.

Sir G. GREY said that as he introduced the bill now under consideration, and which had been adopted by the present Government, he might say he adhered to the principles which the bill affirmed. The right honourable Baronet expressed an opinion that if the bill were to be deferred for another Session, it should be done by a direct motion, instead of by a side wind such as that proposed in the amendment.

Mr. W. WILLIAMS opposed the amendment, and denied the claims of the City to the various taxes they imposed. The whole object of the amendment was to gain a lease of another year for the Corporation, and that he thought very undesirable.

Mr. J. S. WORTLEY contended that Parliament had no right to take away the Corporation property, although it might, no doubt, take steps to make that property more available for public use. A good deal had been said about the tax of 13d. per ton on coals imported into the city of London, but it was not generally known that 9d. per ton of that amount went to the Government.

Mr. WALPOLE considered that it would be a waste of time to refer the bill back to the Committee. He expressed his opinion that delay would give an opportunity for the exercise of a pressure from without which might result in a measure much less favourable to the City than the bill on the table (hear, hear).

Sir B. HALL considered the principle of the bill a sound one, and therefore opposed the amendment.

Mr. WARREN considered that the matter was not ripe for the investigation and decision of the House, and therefore supported the amendment. The bill in its present shape was one of downright confiscation.

After some remarks from Mr. Lowe,

Lord J. RUSSELL thought that, if counsel and agents were to be heard, it should not be before a Select Committee.

Mr. LABOUCHERE said he had looked into this matter as a commissioner on the inquiry into the state of the revenues of the city of London, and was disposed to treat the City liberally, but he must oppose the amendment. He thought it was an ill-judged course on the part of the corporation to resist the progress of the bill.

Mr. NORRIS said, that however anxious he might be for an improvement in the affairs of the city of London, he was not prepared to pay the price provided by the confiscation clauses in this bill.

It being now ten minutes to four o'clock, beyond which no discussion at a morning sitting can proceed.

The SPEAKER called the hon. gentleman to order, and the House adjourned.

The SPEAKER reoccupied the chair at six o'clock, when the Commissioners for Exhibition (1851) Bill was considered as amended and agreed to after a brief discussion.

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA (NO. 3) BILL.

Lord STANLEY, in moving the second reading of this bill, said it would not, after the discussions that had already taken place on the same question, be necessary for him to say much with regard to the details of the measure, which would be better dealt with in Committee. The bill, of course, proposed that the government of India should be carried on by a Minister responsible to the Crown, assisted by a Council composed of fifteen members, who should hold office for life; that seven of the members of this Council should, at the outset, be elected by the existing Court of Directors within fourteen days of the passing of the Act, and eight nominated by the Crown within thirty days; and that, with regard to the permanent constitution of the Council, vacancies, as they occurred, should be filled up alternately by nominations by the Crown and the Council itself—a mode which, notwithstanding the objections he had heard against it, he believed to be well adapted to secure an independent and efficient Council. It was further proposed by the bill that two-thirds of the Council should be qualified by residence in India, and that all the members should be eligible for seats in Parliament. The salary would be fixed at £1200 a year, with a retiring pension of £500 after ten years' service, or £600 after fifteen years'. The whole of the business would be divided among six committees of two members each, assisted by a chief clerk; and that they should each make representations to the Secretary of State, who should call the whole Council together to consider any business which might require a special meeting; and that otherwise the Council should meet regularly once a week. The final decision upon all questions would rest with the Secretary of State, but the Council would have a right of protest individually, and, by a majority, to call upon the Secretary of State to give reasons for his decision; so that they would exercise a strong moral influence over him, and might be said to hold a real authority. The civil services of India would be open to competition as before, and, in addition, a portion of the scientific branches of the services. With regard to the Indian army, it was felt that it would be premature to go into its reorganization at present, but it was proposed to inquire into the subject, by means of a commission, with a view to a reorganization at an early period. There was also a provision in the bill for sending out a commission to inquire into the state of Indian finance, under the supervision of the Governor-General. These were the principal points of the measure for which he asked the calm consideration of the House, and which

he did not propose as a perfect measure, but which would, nevertheless, remove many anomalies, cure many existing evils, and pave the way for further legislation in future.

Mr. BRIGHT, although he did not approve of all the provisions of the bill, would give it his support if the House went to a division; and at some length discussed the general question of our government of India. He condemned the entire system by which that Government is conducted, and denounced the civil service there as the most extravagant that had ever existed, as well as the system of annexation as having created an empire too vast for management, and which recent events had almost shaken to its fall. As an indispensable preliminary to good government in India, the office of Governor-General ought to be abolished, for it was impossible for one man to govern well the twenty different nations which made up that empire, and India should then be divided into five or six presidencies, entirely independent of each other, with Presidents responsible to this country, and all holding equal rank, and having equal salaries. As an immediate step, he would at once issue a proclamation assuring to the people of India security in their rights, their property, and their religion; and then more would be done to restore tranquillity than would follow from the sending out of an additional army.

Mr. WHITESIDE said Mr. Bright had taken a false view of our government in India, since that government had been infinitely more just, well, and beneficent than any government the people of India had ever known before.

Mr. P. O'BRIEN thought there should be a responsible council as well as a responsible Minister.

Mr. V. SMITH advised that further discussion upon details should be postponed until the bill was in Committee.

Colonel SYKES also supported the second reading of the bill.

Mr. ROEBUCK characterised the bill as one of shreds and patches, framed so as to catch votes from all sides of the House, without regard to principle or the requirements of India.

Mr. T. BARING, after the repeated decisions of the House in favour of immediate legislation, would not oppose the second reading of the bill.

The bill was then read a second time, and ordered to be committed next day.

[The following abstract of the Parliamentary intelligence for Friday, the 18th inst., appeared in the Saturday edition of this Journal last week.]

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

**THE MUNICIPAL FRANCHISE BILL** passed through Committee. The following bills were read a third time and passed, viz.:—Probates and Letters of Administration Act Amendment, Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Act Amendment, and the Law of False Pretences Amendment Bills.

**LEGISLATION ON PRIVATE BILLS.**—Lord STANLEY OF ALDERLEY moved for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the present system of proceedings in Parliament on private bills, and to consider whether any improvement could be effected to facilitate such legislation and diminish its expense.—Lord REDESDALE assented to the proposition, which, after some conversation, was agreed to.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

**NEW WRIT.**—A new writ was ordered for East Norfolk, in the room of Sir E. N. Buxton, deceased.

**NEGOTIATIONS WITH CHINA.**—In reply to Mr. Horsfall, Mr. S. FITZGERALD said there was no truth in the reports which had appeared in the French papers of an arrangement restricting the powers of the Plenipotentiaries in China, and ordering them to treat at Peking, Canton, or elsewhere.

**DISARMED OF THE MILITIA.**—In reply to Col. French, General PEEL said it was not intended at present to embody or disembody any additional regiments of militia.

**THE MURDER OF MR. ELLIS.**—In reply to The O'Donoghue, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL FOR IRELAND justified the verdict of the jury, as having been founded upon the evidence and all the facts of the case, and denied that Burke, since the trial, had admitted that his evidence was a fabrication.

## THE CONFESSIONAL IN BELGRAVIA.

Mr. BUTLER asked whether it was the intention of her Majesty's Government to take any steps in consequence of the practices alleged to have taken place at the confessional in the district of St. Barnabas?

Mr. Secretary WALPOLE said it was at present premature to pronounce any opinion as to the existence of such practices.

## STATE OF THE THAMES.

Mr. R. D. MANGLES asked the Chief Commissioner of Works what steps he had taken, or proposed to take, to preserve the health of the members of the two Houses of Parliament from being destroyed by the present pestilential condition of the River Thames?

Lord J. MANNERS said the river did not lie within his jurisdiction, and Mr. Gurney, who had been employed to ventilate the House, had proposed a scheme which was under the consideration of a Committee.

Sir B. HALL advised the Government to carry out some well-devised scheme of drainage for the metropolis and surrounding districts. The subject then dropped.

## THE SLAVE TRADE.—RIGHT OF SEARCH.

Mr. BRIGHT inquired whether Government had received any information on this subject which they could make public, so as to allay the apprehensions which existed in this country, as well, perhaps, as on the other side of the Atlantic?

Mr. S. FITZGERALD replied that he was not in a position to answer the question put to him in a satisfactory manner. He might say, however, that the most rigid inquiry would take place, and, if wrong had been done, it would be the part of her Majesty's Government to meet that wrong with the most candid and frank acknowledgment, and he had no doubt but that the matter would be satisfactorily arranged. He must at the same time state his opinion that the accounts of the outrages which had recently appeared in the American papers were grossly exaggerated; that the American flag had been used by vessels not belonging to the United States; and that, instead of being the emblem of liberty, it had been prostituted to the most debased and the vilest of purposes. With regard to the general question of the right of search, her Majesty's Government had obtained the opinion of the law officers of the Crown, that in time of peace we had no right to board American vessels; and they had intimated that decision to the American Government, but it did not follow as a consequence that they were to cease in their efforts to put down the slave trade; and it was under their consideration to remove the squadron from the Cuban waters and replace it on the coast of Africa.

Mr. ROEBUCK gave the hon. gentleman credit for the way in which he had expressed the views and intentions of Government, since he had not said one word that was dishonourable to England or insulting to America. He contrasted this moderation of tone with the insulting language used towards England in the American Congress; and asserted his belief that the British officers had only done their duty, and that the statements which had appeared in the American papers were neither more nor less than lies.

Lord J. RUSSELL eulogised the conduct of her Majesty's Government in these negotiations, and expressed a hope that they would continue to act in the same conciliatory spirit.

Lord PALMERSTON said it was only to be expected that the steps taken by this country to stop the slave trade would occasion an outcry in America, where the right of search, as exercised, had always been protested against. At the same time, he objected to the doctrine that the assumption of a false flag gave a character of nationality to a vessel, since, in that case, piracy might flourish with impunity; and he advised her Majesty's Government to endeavour to prevail on the Government of the United States to send cruisers to the Cuba station in order to prevent the improper appropriation of the privileges of the American flag.

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said every attention should be paid to the subject, and a proper inquiry should be instituted; and in the meantime a request had been made to the Government of America to prevent the improper appropriation of the privileges of the American flag. The subject then dropped.

**THE FUNDED DEBT BILL** was read a second time without discussion. **SALE AND TRANSFER OF LAND (IRELAND) BILL.**—The House then went into Committee on this bill, the consideration of various clauses of which occupied the remainder of the sitting.

**WILLS.**—The will of the late Most Noble William Spencer, Duke of Devonshire, K.G., P.C., was proved in London by the present Duke of Devonshire (heretofore Earl of Burlington), the sole executor—the personalty sworn under £500,000. There are two codicils. The will was made in June, 1851, whereby he bequeaths his mansion at Chiswick to his sister the Countess of Carlisle, for life, then to his sister the Countess Dowager Granville, together with the furniture, and £4000 a year to be a charge upon his Yorkshire estates. By the first codicil, made in 1852, he has left annuities amounting to about £2000 a year; and, amongst other legacies, Lord Carlisle and Lord Granville, £10,000 each; Sir Augustus Clifford, £20,000; Sir Joseph Paxton, £1600. There are other pecuniary legacies and specific bequests. The Duke of Devonshire is residuary legatee.—The will of the Right Hon. Sir John Dodson, D.C.L., Official Principal of the Archdeaconry of Canterbury, late of Hurstpierpoint, Sussex, and of Seamore-place, Mayfair, was proved in London under £45,000 personalty by his son, John George Dodson, Esq., M.P. for East Sussex, to whom he has bequeathed his estates in Sussex, and all his shares in life and fire insurance offices, and, after making a few bequests to his relatives, leaves the rest of his property, estates, and personalty to Lady Dodson. The will bears date 14th August, 1854, and a codicil, 30th July, 1857. Both are in his own handwriting, and very short.—The will of the Right Hon. Olivia, Baroness Kinnaird, was administered to by her daughter, the Hon. Olivia Cecilia Kinnaird—the executors, the Duke of Leinster and Lord William Fitzgerald, having renounced, there being a portion of property by settlement under £6000, subject to appointment, not disposed of, which her Ladyship has left among her two daughters and younger son.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

**STOCKBRIDGE** had, as usual, as striking a day's racing as any in the year, and Sir Joseph Hawley fairly swept everything before him with his three cracks. Musjid had anything but a strong field against him, and, if he wins the Champagne, he will settle down into a tremendous Derby favourite all the winter. As Rawcliffe possesses in Newminster the only descendant of Beeswing worth speaking of in England, it has now the chance of a line of "long-enduring blood," which will really do it some credit, and perhaps send its shares up. Fitz Roland and Beadsman had, oddly enough, a trial in the same afternoon with the Concertina colt; and while the former, who met him first, gave him 9 lb. and beat him a head, the latter gave him 4 lb., and defeated him by two lengths in a canter. The result of the third game of the rubber between Eclipse and Fitz Roland was rather a surprise, and the former is not likely to take that prominent St. Leger position which he once threatened to do.

The race between Ignoramus and Fisherman occupied 4 min. 44 sec., just a minute more than two miles ought; and therefore the point as to whether the former can really stay is still quite unsettled. Merryman finished very game with Sister to Bacon at Winchester, giving her 11 lb., and beating her after a dead heat. It is said by some that this horse now belongs to Sir Joseph Hawley. At Beverley Blink Bonny's half brother, Balmamoon, made a wretched finish of it in a large field; and Ticket-of-Leave, the most expensive West Australian yearling at Lord Londesborough's sale last year, achieved his maiden victory. This horse has produced no less than three winners in eight days, but none of them, we fancy, with much class about them.

The meetings for next week are Carlisle and Shrewsbury on Tuesday and Wednesday; Lenham on Wednesday; Ipswich on Thursday and Friday; Ludlow on Thursday; and Odiham on Friday.

Mr. Rarey's zebra shows wonderful progress, and now appears in the ring in a common bridle, instead of a painful roller-bit. His temper is, however, rather fitful, and his grunts anything but "linked sweetness." Occasionally he lets out with his heels, and he caught Mr. Rarey pretty smartly on Saturday with them.

Foxes are said to be pretty rife everywhere; but we cannot hear that John Warde's "cold and cheerless" Craven country is taken again, or that any more arrangements are made in Dorsetshire. The Duke of Rutland's new cover of Thorpe Arnold will, it is said, be ready for next season. Good first whips have been sadly scarce everywhere, as it is too much the fashion to put them forward to be hunters much too early in this fast age. Hound entries are generally large and promising; and that noted Lincolnshire sportsman, Mr. Tom Brooks, of Croxby, has got one of Lord Yarborough's two prizes for the best dog and bitch sent in. The prizes are two of Callow's handsomest hunting-whips.

On Monday the Old Etonians play the Old Harrovians at Lord's; and on Thursday the M. C. C. meet the Household Brigade on the same ground. Both the A. E. E. and the U. A. E. E. play on the former day, the one against twenty-two at Hull, and the latter against twenty-two selected from three clubs at Peckham-rye. On Thursday the Gentlemen and the Players of Surrey are matched at the Oval; and it is said that the Marquis of Queensberry is getting up a match of fifteen gentlemen against eleven players, the stakes, in case he wins, to go to the Felix Fund, which has not thriven as it ought to do among such a willow-wielding nation as we are.

It is too early yet to try and sift the truth as to the grouse supply from the mass of lies which is usually propagated about it, to get shootings let; but it will certainly be in advance of last year. Partridges have hatched well everywhere.

A column has just been erected in a western churchyard to the memory of Mr. John Collett, who rejoiced to pay all the game fines that came under his notice. It is inscribed "To the Poachers' Friend."

## CHELMSFORD RACES.—TUESDAY.

Welter Cup.—Theory, 1. Triton, 2. Great Baddow Two-year-old Stakes.—Artist, 1. Concert, 2. Galleywood Stakes.—Eardrop, 1. Lady-well, 2. Chelmsford Handicap.—Shirah, 1. Yorkshire Grey, 2. County Members' Plate.—Ubique, 1. Fractious, 2.

## WEDNESDAY.

Town Plate.—Fly-by-Day, 1. Ubique, 2. Maldon Stakes.—Lady-well, 1. Yeca, 2. Cup Stakes.—Naughty Boy, 1. Triton, 2. Mark's Hall Stakes.—Oracle, 1. Elfie, 2. Queen's Plate.—Yorkshire Grey, 1. The Courier, 2. Scurry Handicap.—Fractious, 1. Conceit, 2.

## NEWCASTLE RACES.—TUESDAY.

Trial Stakes.—Shafro, 1. Awful, 2. Members' Plate.—Julia, 1. Peto, 2. North Derby.—Longrange, 1. Ronconi, 2. Selling Stakes.—The Abbess, 1. Challenger, 2. Tyro Stakes.—Schuloff, 1. Marseillaise, 2.

## WEDNESDAY.

Licensed Victuallers' Handicap.—Shafro, 1. Awful, 2. Grand Stand Stakes.—Marseillaise, 1. Meta, 2. Northumberland Plate.—Underhand, 1. Pensioner and Hamlet a dead heat for 2nd. Visitors' Stakes.—Caliph, 1. Redcar, 2. Queen's Guineas.—Longrange walked over.

## THURSDAY.

Gold Cup Stakes.—Hesperithusa, 1. Satinstone, 2. Tyne Handicap.—Griffin, 1. Redcar, 2. Corporation Plate.—Peto, 1. Trabuco, 2. Gateshead Nursery.—Marseillaise, 1. Vatican colt, 2. Speculation Plate.—Sir Walter Scott, 1. Challenger, 2.

**HENLEY-ON-THAMES ROYAL REGATTA.**—This great aquatic fête commenced on Monday, with splendid weather. Thousands of visitors flocked into the town, including, of course, a large number of University men. For the "Grand Challenge Cup," one of the two chief honours, Oxford was prevented contending, owing to the indisposition of two of the crew: the first race for this prize was, therefore, between Cambridge and the Leander Club, the latter being composed of London men, ex-oarsmen to the Universities. Cambridge won by three lengths. Oxford sustained a defeat on Monday in the race of pair-oars for the "Silver Goblet," two London men having defeated the Oxford boat by a length and a half. For the "Visitors' Challenge Cup" the Oxford boat was again second, and Cambridge first.—On Tuesday the possession of the "Grand Challenge Cup" was finally declared in favour of Cambridge by a race with its previous holders, the London Rowing Club. Cambridge won by half a length. For the collegiate championship at Oxford, "The Ladies' Challenge Plate," Exeter and Balliol Colleges only contended. Balliol winning by a length and a half. Exeter got a little behind at starting, owing to the crossing of the rudder lines.

**ROYAL LONDON YACHT CLUB.**—At the monthly meeting of this club, on Monday last, the Commodore (A. Ardeckne, Esq.) called the attention of those members having yachts to a project he intended carrying out during the season—namely, of devoting the Saturdays of each week to a cruise up or down the river, as the tide might suit, and accompanied by as many yachts as could conveniently weigh from Erith on that day, with his yawl the *Gnome*; the owners of the respective boats inviting their friends to join them. This proposal is most novel, and was hailed with the greatest satisfaction by all present, the worthy Commodore pointing out the advantages that must arise from the extension and cementing of the good fellowship likely to accrue from the more frequent meetings of the members.

**CRICKET.**—Oxford v. Cambridge: This match terminated on Tuesday in favour of Oxford in a single innings and 38 runs. Score:—Cambridge: First innings, 134; second innings, 39. Oxford: First innings, 211.

Surrey v. Cambridgeshire: This match was brought to a conclusion on Friday week in favour of Surrey by 13 runs. Score:—Surrey: First innings, 107; second innings, 180. Cambridgeshire: First innings, 144; second innings, 130.

All England Eleven against Seventeen of Broughton and Three Players: This match was commenced at Broughton, Manchester, on Thursday week, and was finished on Saturday last, the Eleven being defeated in one innings by the twenty, and all the wickets standing. Score:—England: First innings, 77; second innings, 63. Broughton, 134. In the second innings Mr. Whittington scored (not out) 7; Mr. Rawsthorne (not out), 0; wide ball, 1; total, 8, with all wickets standing.

Marylebone Club and Ground against the Present Rugbeans: This match, on Wednesday, at Lord's Ground, created much interest. The M.C.C. took their innings first, and concluded it for 250. Out of this M.C.C. 92 belonged to Captain Bathurst. On the part of the Rugbeans number 29 is due to Mr. Sandford, who carried out his bat for 65; but the close of the innings showed only 135, and, this being only a one day match, it left the M.C.C. victorious by 115 runs.



## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE Premier's illness has delayed the progress of legislation in the House of Lords, the Hebrew Compromise Bill, among others, being postponed. Lord Lansdowne's very reasonable suggestion that the India Bill should not be forced in a hurried manner through the Lords, but that its principles should undergo an initiatory discussion while the bill itself was before the Commons, has not been accepted by the Government, which may think that the India debates in which the Lower House has been engaged since the middle of February have left nothing to be said. Earl Grey—who is the concentrated essence of opposition to everything—gave note of hostility. There are sixty-six clauses in the bill, but the "fighting grounds" are limited in number.

Our representatives have been heroically sitting, both night and morning, to be poisoned by the stench from the River Thames, whose fatal influence may now be clearly traced in the Registrar-General's Report of the past week. About one hundred deaths in excess of those for which we have a right to look in London during the middle week of June are recorded. Two children have died of cholera, and one strong man, who on his death-bed deliberately attributed his fate to the poisonous fumes from the water. The foul odours are unabated, and, if possible, increasing, and yet the Session is being allowed to slip away, and no step taken for commencing the process of improvement. The causes of the nuisance are perfectly clear, so are the means of cure; but, because the outlay of a few millions is required (a debt which may very reasonably be distributed over the next fifty years), no Minister has the courage to demand the amount. If it were a question of arming ships, or embarking soldiers, there would not be a day's hesitation in asking for ten times the sum—it is so much better to spend money in killing our neighbours than in keeping ourselves alive and well.

Lord Derby's Government has not deemed it necessary to pay that of the Emperor the compliment of submitting to be defeated in a prosecution against the press. In the cases of Truelove and Tchorzewski, who were indicted for publishing libels on the Emperor Louis Napoleon, and pamphlets in which the patriotism of the dagger was considered to be advocated, Sir Fitzroy Kelly allowed an acquittal to be taken, on the accused persons making, through their counsel, the most ample disclaimer of the motives and intentions imputed to them. A wise discretion has assuredly been exercised by the Ministry, and, as it is the business of certain writers in France to pervert and torture every act and speech of Englishmen into evidence of malice against their neighbours, we may look for some entertaining comments.

On the affair with King Bomba, however, some of the French writers have chosen to take a sensible course, and have been permitted to amuse themselves at the expense of that potentate. M. Taxile Delord, in a witty dialogue between the King and his Minister, represents the former as having devised a notable plan of his own for revenging himself on England. The King reminds his Minister that Vesuvius is, providentially, in eruption, and that the English, who are great sightseers, have gathered in shoals to behold the phenomenon. The Sovereign proposes to turn them all out of his dominions, and send them home in such a state of fury against Lord Malmesbury for having spoiled their fun that they will organise an opposition that must shortly hurl the tyrant Minister from office.

Paper may be considered in a very fair way towards enfranchisement, and if people (with pens in their hands) will forbear to use it in a way calculated to promote strife and increase taxes, the striking off the duty will not be very long delayed. The House of Commons has taken the important step of passing a resolution condemnatory of the tax. The discussion, though not very long, contained the pith of the case, and the mischievous effect of the duty upon educational processes of all kinds (we do not mean merely the production of school books) was clearly set out. In days when the writer is the only teacher to whom people will listen, it would seem hardly necessary to dwell upon the policy of removing any obstacles in the way of employing the best and highest talent that can be procured for writings that are to give the tone to the public mind; and it required the ingenuity of a subtle mind like Mr. Drummond's, rendered foggy by certain theological mists, to see in the effort to remove the tax "a flattering of the newspapers." However, let us get the duty off, and we shall be able to teach the people a better theology even than that of Gordon-square.

A very new view of holidays has recently been taken, and it is rather edifying. It is held that bankers' clerks, cashiers, and others in situations of trust, are not only entitled to occasional relaxation, but ought to be compelled to absent themselves for a time, now and then, from their places of business, because thus much fraud may be prevented. While a fraudulent person is on the spot, and vigilant, he can keep his irregularities safe; but if you send him away to Southend or Herne Bay you break the threads of his plots, and he is pretty sure to be found out. So now a clerk who wants a holiday seems to have a new and a proud claim to one. "I should like, sir, to have a little sea air," will henceforth mean "Examine my books, compare my balances; I am *totus teres atque rotundus*." And a man never taking a holiday—always a bad sign—will now be almost enough to warrant a call for A 198.

**REMARKABLE ADDRESS TO THE MARCHIONESS OF LONDON-DERRY.**—The Laine Estates of the Earl of Antrim, being shortly to be sold in the Encumbered Estates Court, the tenantry upon the estates, seeing the property of those who held lands under the Marchioness of Londonderry, adopted the unusual but gratifying course of sending a deputation to her Ladyship, requesting her to purchase the property now about to change owners, that they also might experience the benefits which they knew these upon the adjoining estate enjoyed. The deputation waited upon the Marchioness at her town residence on Friday week. Circumstances have prevented the Marchioness from adopting the course suggested, although her own heart was set upon it; but the reply given to the deputation was kindly and characteristic; and the transaction presents a new and pleasing feature in the relations between landlord and tenant in Ireland.

**MAILS FOR NORWAY.**—The Postmaster-General has issued the following notification:—The steam-packet communication between Denmark and Norway having been re-established, the mails from the United Kingdom for Norway will be conveyed direct by sea from Denmark to Norway, instead of via Sweden, until further notice. The rate of postage to be taken on letters addressed to Norway will be 1s. 4d. the half-ounce, and so on, according to the scale now in operation for charging inland letters. This rate comprises both the British and foreign postage on the letters to the place of their destination; and it may be either paid in advance or the letters may be forwarded unpaid, at the option of the sender, except, however, as regards registered letters, the postage upon which, as well as the registration fee, must be paid in advance.

**MAILS FOR CANADA.**—The Postmaster-General of Canada having represented that great difficulty and delay are experienced in the conveyance through Nova Scotia and New Brunswick of newspapers and book packets addressed to Canada, and marked "via Halifax," and having strongly urged that their transmission by that route should in future be discontinued, newspapers for Canada will henceforth be forwarded either by way of the United States, or by Canadian mail-packets. As book packets for Canada cannot be transmitted by way of the United States (except at the letter-rates of postage, such printed matter will only be forwarded by Canadian mail-packet).

**REDUCTION OF POSTAGE ON LETTERS TO MARTINIQUE, GUADALOUPE, AND CURAÇOA.**—On the 1st July next, and thenceforward, the postage upon letters conveyed by packet between the United Kingdom and Martinique, Guadeloupe, or Curaçoa, will be reduced to the uniform British rate of 6d. the half-ounce, and so on according to the usual scale. This postage must be paid in advance, or the letters will not be forwarded.

## MUSIC.

THE two GREAT ITALIAN THEATRES, since last week, have been doing nothing that calls for remark. A series of "last nights" of Mlle. Titiens has been given, on the understanding that this great star was to disappear to-night; but happily she has obtained a prolongation of her engagement from the Vienna Imperial Theatre, and will remain in London three weeks longer—a great boon to Mr. Lumley and the habitués of Her Majesty's Theatre.

THE DRURY-LANE Italian Opera is going on with increasing spirit. The brilliant appearance of Madame Pauline Viardot in the "Barbiere di Siviglia" has been succeeded by that of Madame Persiani, on Monday evening, in the "Puritani." There was an immense audience, and the fair prima donna was welcomed with enthusiasm. It would be absurd to say that this accomplished lady is what she was in the days when she shone as one of the great stars of Her Majesty's Theatre and the Royal Italian Opera. But she looked remarkably well, was beautifully dressed, and, with a little help from the imagination, made a charming representative of the youthful *Elvira*. Her voice has lost some of its power, but it is still sweet and flexible; and she sang with the artistic finish which has always distinguished her. She was but indifferently supported. Signor Naudin, who enacted *Arturo*, was woefully unlike the gallant cavalier, and his singing was a caricature of Mario's. It is said that the company is to gain another accession of strength in the person of the veteran Tamburini, who has accepted an engagement at this theatre.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY gave their last concert of the season on Monday evening. The following was the programme:—

PART I.			
Overture, "The Ruler of the Spirits" .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	Weber.
Aria, "Parto, ma tu ben mio," Miss Louisa Pyne, with clarinet obligato accompaniment by Mr. Williams (La Clemenza di Tito) .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	Mozart.
Concerto, Violin (No. 3, Scene Cantante), Herr Joachim .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	Schub.
Duetto, Miss Louisa Pyne and Miss Susan Pyne, "Come, be gay" (Der Freischütz) .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	Weber.
Overture, "Leonora" .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	Beethoven.
PART II.			
Sinfonia in B flat (No. 4) .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	Beethoven.
Prière et Barcarole, Miss Louisa Pyne (L'Etoile du Nord) .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	Meyerbeer.
Concerto, Violin, Herr Joachim .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	Mendelssohn.
Overture, "Tannhäuser" .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	Wagner.

There was only one symphony instead of two, the usual number, but that symphony was one of Beethoven's greatest, and the overture to "Leonora" is almost of magnitude enough to be considered a symphony; while the two concertos are also orchestral pieces of the first magnitude. Mendelssohn's concerto had been played by Joachim at a previous Philharmonic concert this season; and it was in consequence of the immense impression which it then made that it was now repeated. Of all the musical strangers who have visited London this season, Joachim has been the most successful, and deservedly, as he is, *longo intervallo*, the greatest violinist since Paganini; Miss Louisa Pyne sang her two airs with singular brilliancy; and the pretty duet from the "Freischütz," in which she was joined by her sister, was nicely sung by both. The Queen and Prince Consort, with a large party of Royal and illustrious visitors, honoured the concert with their presence. Early in the evening there was an awkward accident: the gas nearly went out, and the fear of being left in darkness threw the audience into some confusion, but, fortunately, matters were put to rights before the Royal visitors arrived.

The principal benefit concert of the week has been that of Mr. BENEDICT, which took place on Monday morning, at Her Majesty's Theatre. It was on a magnificent scale, and contained much interesting matter. Not only all the principal performers of the theatre contributed their talents, but there were several other singers and instrumentalists of the first rank—including Madame Viardot, Madame Lemmens, Miss Louisa Pyne, Joachim, and Benedict himself. The theatre was crowded in every part with fashionable company.

THE ROYAL SURREY GARDENS were opened for the summer season on Monday evening with an excellent performance of "The Creation," under the direction of Mr. Land. The solo performers were Mr. and Madame Weiss, Miss Clara Hepworth, Mr. George Ferrin, and Mr. Lawler. The orchestra and chorus were large and powerful, and the whole performance was received with great and deserved applause.

On Wednesday morning the TONIC SOL-FA ASSOCIATION had a juvenile choral meeting at the Crystal Palace. There were 3500 children, collected from the various schools of the association in London and its neighbourhood, together with 500 male adults, the whole forming a choir of 4000 voices, which completely filled the great Handel Festival orchestra in the Central Transept of the building. They sang a variety of psalms, hymns, and chorales, intermixed with part-songs and other secular pieces, and delighted the audience by the purity of their harmony, the freshness of their voices, and their youthful animation and ardour. We were, we believe, foremost among our contemporaries in bringing fully before the public the nature and merits of the "Tonic Sol-FA System" of vocal instruction, and the great success which has attended the labours of this society and its excellent president, the Rev. M. Curwen, in spreading the knowledge and love of good music through every part of Great Britain.

A concert was given in St. James's Hall, on Wednesday evening, for the benefit of the ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC. It was specially patronised by the Queen and the Prince Consort, who were present, with a large party of Royal and illustrious visitors. A host of vocal talent was employed, including Mademoiselle Titiens, Madame Clara Novello, Miss Louisa Pyne, Madame Rudersdorf, Madame Weiss, Miss Mesent, Miss Dolby, Miss Palmer, Madame Viardot, Mr. Sims Reeves, Signor Giugini, Mr. Harrison, Herr Reichardt, Signor Belletti, Mr. Weiss, and Mr. Allan Irving. The orchestra and chorus were numerous and powerful. The concert was conducted by Mr. Costa. Its only novel feature was a selection from a mass composed by the Earl of Westmoreland, which occupied nearly the whole of the first part; the remainder of the concert consisted of well-known pieces. The hall was full, and many noble and distinguished persons were among the audience.

THE BRADFORD FESTIVAL CHORAL SOCIETY have received Her Majesty's command to appear at Buckingham Palace on Monday next; and on the following day they will give a grand concert at St. James's Hall, assisted by Herr Joachim and Mr. Charles Halle.

At the MAYLEBONE LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION Mr. A. Schloss, so well known in the musical world, takes his benefit on Monday next, the 28th. Both in the vocal and instrumental departments several popular artists will make their appearance; and amongst others we may cite the names of Miss Louisa Pyne, Mr. and Mrs. Weiss, Herr Reichardt, and Mr. Harrison.

## THE THEATRES, &amp;c.

ST. JAMES'S.—On Friday week Madame Ristori, who has again visited England, made what we must regard as the great venture of the present season. On this occasion she came into direct competition with the late Mlle. Rachel, in an Italian version of "Phèdre," made by Signor F. Dale Orgero. The result was precisely what we had expected. The performance exhibited rather points of contrast than comparison. Madame Ristori's efforts are all of the broad kind—great rhetorical display, with some strong attitudinal close; not those minute and startling interpretations of the text which gave so much variety and force to the style of Rachel. Madame Ristori is powerful at a climax, but you have to support a heavy length of declamation before it is achieved. Fine effects of voice and gesture were frequent, and the applause that she received was thoroughly deserved. Though in a different way from Rachel, she is decidedly a great actress. On Monday Madame Ristori enacted her most triumphant character, *Medea*, and was as potently impressive as ever; and on Wednesday she took another rôle from Rachel's repertoire, *Adrienne Lecouvreur*. The same remarks also apply to this character as to the *Phèdre*, with the special addition that, in accepting Rachel's parts, the new actress takes, too, something of her manner. In a word, there are traces of imitation; and in all such cases there must be. The house has been poorly attended; but on the last occasion there was a visible improvement.

HAYMARKET.—Mr. Buckstone closes his theatre on the 7th of July, after an uninterrupted series of performances over five hundred nights. The interval between the closing and the opening, which will take place at the end of September, will be employed in renovating and redecorating the theatre. The Haymarket company proceed, with Mr. Buckstone, to Manchester, where they commence a short season on the 11th of July.

SADLER'S WELLS.—The Adelphi company visited this theatre on Monday. The pieces were "Green Bushes" and "Our French Lady's Maid."

SURREY.—Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams commenced an engagement here on Monday, with "Ireland As It Was," "Our Gal," and "Barney the Baron."

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—This week has been the epoch of a serious change in the management of the institution. Mr. Pepper retires from his position as sole lessee and professor of chemistry, and solemnises the event by a complimentary benefit, extending over the mornings and evenings of three days—Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday. A great variety of attractions was accumulated to do honour to the occasion, Mr. Albert Smith and other celebrated entertainers having come forward to assist, with the addition of a Grand Fancy Bazaar, and an inauguration of an Educational Museum of Domestic Economy, which last we understand is still to remain in the building for the use of the public. The different dioramas were also exhibited; and a serio-comic musical entertainment was given by Mr. F. Lennox Home on the national music of England in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, in addition to Mr. Pepper's own lectures on chemistry, with brilliant experiments. On Wednesday evening there was a grand concert by Mr. Henry Leslie and his choir, and Mr. Albert Smith also sang "Brown on his Travels." At the close of the evening Mr. Pepper took leave of his audience in an appropriate address. Our best wishes go with Mr. Pepper in these "new pastures," towards which, doubtless, he will direct his great industry and intelligent superintendence. The immediate cause for his resignation is the ineligibility of his having to pay an additional rent of some three hundred a year on the renewal of the lease. It is to be hoped that his successor will direct at least equal attention to the scientific objects of the institution, and not permit the desire of gain to pervert it to the more ordinary ends of mere entertainment. We have thought that lately there was a tendency this way, as if amusement were about to supersede instruction. The sooner the directors retrace their steps the better.

MADAME LIND-GOLDSCHMIDT'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.—This distinguished lady, with her husband and two children, a son and daughter, arrived in London last week, with the intention of remaining in England some time. The family have taken possession of a villa in the suburbs of the metropolis.

FAINTING IN CRINOLINE.—The fashion of crinoline has received a severe check in Vienna, where the actresses of the Carl Theatre have been prohibited from wearing it. This measure was rendered necessary by the fact that an actress, who, in the character of an orphan, was to have fainted away and fallen to the ground, found it impossible to realise the latter idea with anything like nature, from being so strongly cased in her steel-bound framework.

ADVENTURE ON AN UNINHABITED ISLAND.—The English mails for the Mosquito territory are landed on Cassava Island, a few miles from Bluefields. This island is uninhabited, but an English official visits it to receive the mails. The latter are deposited in a wooden hut. On the 13th ult. Lieutenant Slaughter, R.N., the Admiralty agent on board the steamer *Clyde*, and two officers of that vessel, were obliged, after having deposited the mails, to remain in the hut a whole night in consequence of bad weather. While the officers were there, a negro entered the hut with a lighted torch, and accidentally set fire to a powder-cask, which blew out the side of the building, and burnt the negro dreadfully. Fortunately the Admiralty agent and his companions escaped injury.

DIRECT TRADE BETWEEN THE GREAT AMERICAN LAKES AND EUROPE.—Five three-masted schooners had sailed from American ports for Liverpool with cargoes of flour, wheat, black-walnut, and staves. Several more were loading; one vessel was taking in black-nut for London at a Canadian port. This promises to become a flourishing trade.

GUANO.—A Correspondent informs us that the Peruvian Government charge £1 12s. per ton more to British farmers than to those in the United States, the freight being the same. Is this true? If so, there ought to be a remedy somewhere.

ST. MATTHIAS, RICHMOND-HILL.—A bazaar on an extensive scale, in aid of the funds for erecting this church, now approaching its completion, from the designs of Mr. G. G. Scott, was held on the 16th inst. and two following days, in the grounds of Mount Ararat, the residence of Mrs. Grosvenor. The attendance was numerous, and on the first day the scene in the afternoon was very animated, in consequence of the visit of the Prince of Wales, who remained in the grounds about an hour, and made many purchases of the ladies who presided at the stalls. The funds of the new structure have received a large addition from the proceeds of the bazaar, and it is expected that the consecration will take place in a few weeks.

PRESENTATION TO MISS MARSH BY RAILWAY LABOURERS.—After the funeral of a "navy" (recently reported in this Journal), the workmen agreed to present Miss Marsh, the authoress of the "Memoir of Captain Vicars," &c. with a small token of their esteem, and an expression of their gratitude for her valuable exertions on their behalf. A subscription list was immediately commenced among the workmen, and an elegantly-bound Bible was purchased. On Saturday evening, Messrs. N. Sharp, J. Weston, J. Griffith, and G. Sharp, foremen in the employ of Messrs. Smith and Knight, the contractors, who were appointed the deputation, waited on Miss Marsh and presented her with the Bible, which had the following inscription:—"This Holy Bible is most respectfully presented to Miss Catherine Marsh, by the workmen employed in the execution of the Mid Kent and Crystal Palace Railways, as a mark of respect for the kindness rendered to them during the progress of the work." Miss Marsh, who was deeply affected by this tribute, expressed her sincere thanks to the deputation for their kind gift, which she would ever value.

VESUVIUS has almost ceased to throw out lava. On Monday last the mountain sent up globes of smoke mixed with ashes, which may be regarded as one of the indications of a declining eruption. Since that time nothing more has been witnessed.

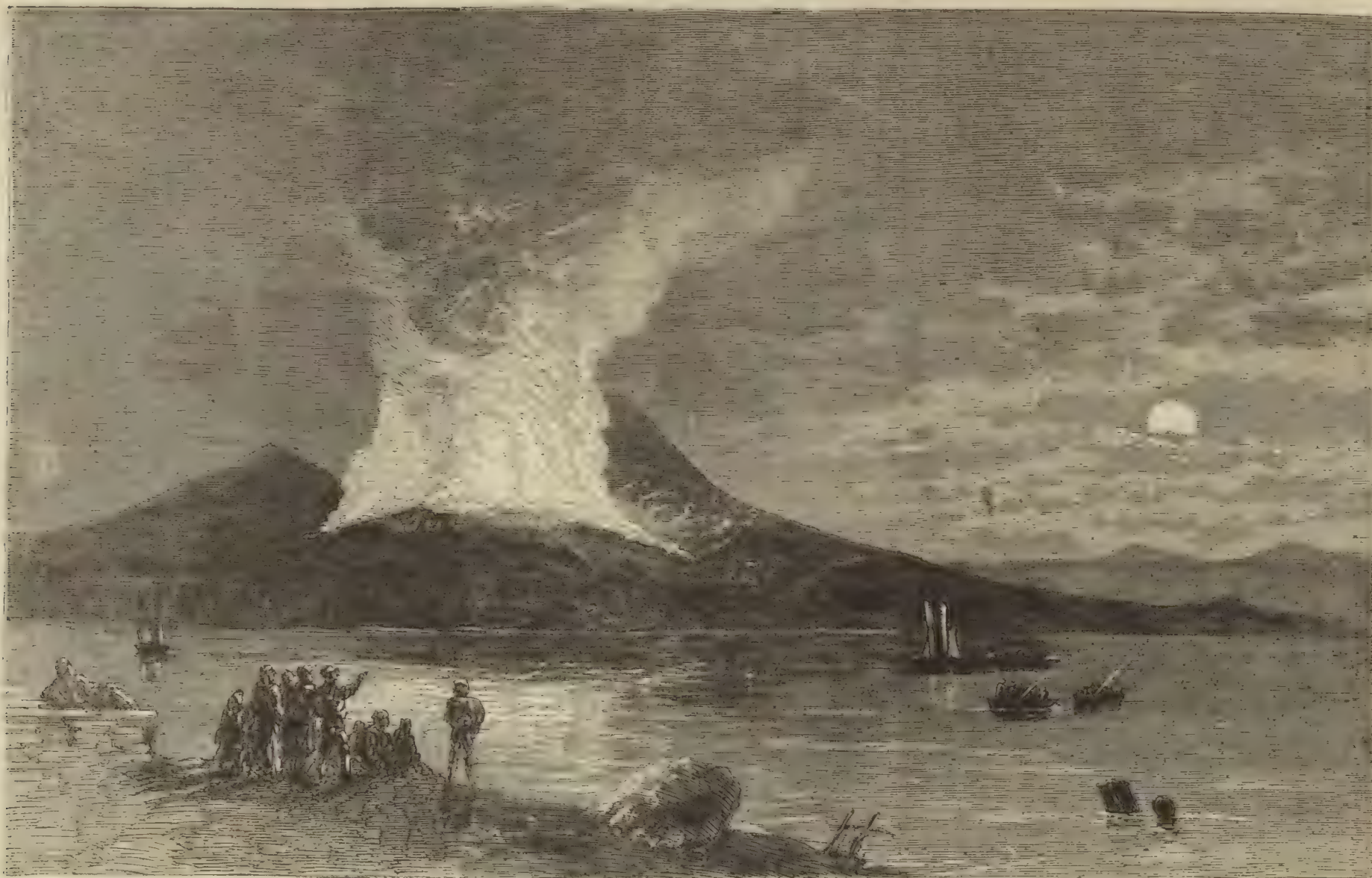
## ERUPTION OF MOUNT VESUVIUS.

NAPLES, June 8, 1858.

OF the two accompanying Sketches of the present grand eruption of Vesuvius the first is a distant view of it, as it appeared from Naples on Saturday night last, and the other a view of the mouths which feed the great stream still running down towards Resina. As a general view, there are few things grander than what one witnesses from St. Lucia—the two great streams of liquid lava flowing down on each side of a ridge on which stand the Observatory and Hermitage. That on the left, after running to a certain distance, falls into a gigantic ravine, called Fosso di Faraone, and thence courses on towards Affuso di Somma and several other towns and villages. That one on the right, issuing from the mouths represented in the second Sketch, runs through the Piano delle Ginestre, and, falling over cascades, descends into the Fosso Grande, which is traced through cultivated grounds down to Resina. On no evening has the eruption been so fine as it was on Saturday evening. The fountains of the fiery deep seemed to have opened up with fresh vigour, and, when your Correspondent visited the fated spot, the work of destruction, a little above Resina, at not more than an hour's distance, was going on at a rapid rate. The vines were scorching and lighting up like matches, while the tall trees shook like giants overcome with fear. There was a perfect calm around us, and yet the trees waved backwards and forwards as though struck by a heavy wind. The peasantry were running about, some of them cutting down timber, and taking up poles from the very edge of the fire, for, with the sanguineness of hope, they had left it to the last moment; most, however, stood by silent and overwhelmed with grief. The width of the living stream was here about 800 palms. It was black on the surface for the most part, for a slight exposure to the air hardens and darkens the exterior, but, rolling on, the fragments fall off from the top and face of the stream, and then the fire is seen and the intensity of heat is felt. Over this vast black bed there ran, moreover, wide streams of liquid fire, so red as to dazzle the eye and so fluid as to appear like gullies. On mounting we passed by a house imbedded in the stream. Close by it was a handsome villa, at the foot of which ran the red river, destroying all the grounds. Higher up was a house which fell at midday, and now could only be discovered by the massive white fragments intermingled with the black masses. A short distance higher, and we stood on the spot of spots, from which one could look downwards on the rolling streams of fire—for there were two in this Fosso Grande—and upwards to the sources which fed them. The lava was running with the rapidity of a racehorse; it was running down in the form of cascades, of so pure and liquid a fire that it might have issued from an iron furnace; and so it continued, as far as the eye could reach, carrying with it ruin, poverty, and all but death, for I have not heard of any life lost as yet.

The next grand point of view is behind the Observatory. The stream on the left had skirted it and the Hermitage; but there was no fear for them as yet: the Fosso is very deep, and it will take a long





THE ERUPTION OF MOUNT VESUVIUS, AS SEEN FROM NAPLES.

time to fill up. There is or was danger, however, lest those two streams might meet, and cut off the descent to Naples for the inhabitants of those two solitary buildings. Hence some anxiety, as the only retreat would have been up to the foot of the cone behind those blazing sources, and so down on Torre dell' Annunziata. Language fails me in attempting to describe adequately the scene behind the Observatory—fire, fire, everywhere—a vast mass of burning charcoal reeking on slowly and majestically. "Si face diavolo, nel Fosso di Marone," said a scout returning from making his observations, and, looking down upon it, we wondered not at the old fable of a material hell. It seemed to the imagination like the realisation of a solemn truth. On the morning of the day that we were up there had been the eighth shock of earthquake felt since the commencement of the eruption—local shocks all and indicating the great power which was working below. Reluctantly we turned from this

gorgeous sight, and retraced our steps. We now ascended by the light of the setting sun, which shed its equal light on the smiling vineyards below, and on the black masses of metallic-looking charcoal above. The stars were all out, and the glowworms were trying to rival them with their puny lights, and vain fireflies glistened through the air. Our guide, too, must needs light his torch—grievous necessity, for it impaired the effect of the glaring fires ascending from the ravine;—but a necessity it was, as there were snags in the ground and diminutive ravines on either side, and sometimes thick brushwood. It would not do to pause, else might an artist's eye desecrate a thousand wonderful effects. The road was cut off by the rapid advance of the tide in our short absence; we were compelled, therefore, to make a long round, until we came once again in front of the fire. The curious, the compassionate, and the speculative, were collected here together by the

thousand. Some were picnicking on the almost living embers; and others, houseless and forlorn, were crouching in a cave, the substitute for the houses which fell this morning. Some were selling cigars, water, lemonade; and others were consuming them. There was a vast deal of noise and vulgarity of sentiment, curious to look upon, but not in keeping with the scene. It was more enjoyable above, if I may use the word, in the deep silence of comparative solitude. So, let us off to Naples; and, amidst a forest of torches, a continuous line of carriages, and a crowd of pedestrians, we retraced our steps to the capital.

The two sketches which I send you are most faithful representations of different parts of the view. To exaggerate the grandeur of the scene would be impossible. At the last moment, I inform you that there is still great activity on the mountain; and the smoke, which is rising up from many points, promises a brilliant scene this evening.



THE ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS.—THE MOUTHS OF THE GREAT STREAM OF LAVA.



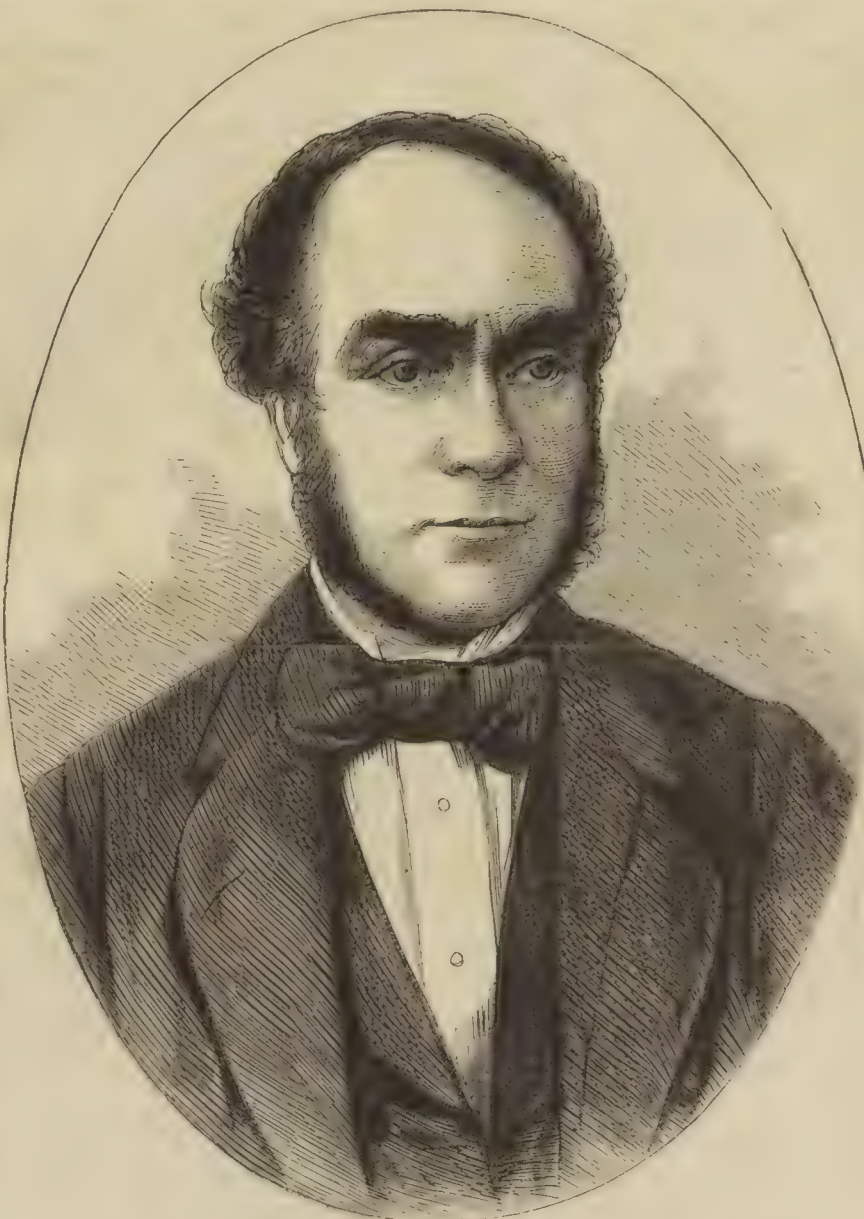
SIR JOHN RATCLIFF,  
MAYOR OF BIRMINGHAM.

HER MAJESTY'S visit to the metropolis of the midland counties, the headquarters of one, or rather many, of the great specialities of English industrial life and energy, possesses many features not only of passing but of permanent and great historical interest. The Queen's name is happily a tower of strength in every part of her Majesty's wide dominions, but it was hardly to be expected that to democratic Birmingham—Birmingham of the Reform agitation—Birmingham of the Bull-ring—was reserved the honour of offering to a beloved Sovereign one of the most remarkable and impressive ovations that ever were spontaneously prepared by a loyal and liberal people. If any captious sceptic had a doubt as to the monarchical tendencies of the English people, any hesitation in believing that their loyalty was a sentiment of love and respect as well as of duty, he should have visited the great iron city on that morning, and seen the people pouring in in thousands and tens of thousands, in holiday garb, and with radiant countenances, to greet their Sovereign as she passed through the town, and give her that inimitable and unpurchasable cheer which can only emanate from the hearts and lungs of a free and robust people. It had been imagined that Birmingham was one of the last places in which the hope of a Royal visit would have roused the loyal feelings of the vast population from their lowest depths, and have caused the toiling artisan to suspend his labour for half a week in order that he might join in a solemn and impressive demonstration of those feelings which he entertained in common with the rest of his fellow-countrymen. But the truth is that the Queen's presence has long been desired in her mighty midland city, has long been the object of eager aspiration; and it was reserved for the present princely Mayor of Birmingham, John Ratcliff, Esq.—now, we are happy to add, Sir John Ratcliff—to be the main instrument in bringing about an event which cannot be less gratifying to the Sovereign than it is delightful and honourable to her subjects. Sir J. Ratcliff is one of those great manufacturers only to be found in England who, having amassed a colossal fortune in trade, retired from business, while yet young, with the laudable intention of devoting both his time and his princely resources to the welfare of his native city. He has now been twice elected Mayor, and during his long period of office he has spared no expense, grudged no exertion, in furthering everything that had for its object the benefit of the town, or to attract to it on solemn occasions the great, the learned, and the illustrious of the land.

The conspicuous position which the Mayor of Birmingham, Sir John Ratcliff, occupies in the purchase of Aston Hall and its noble grounds, and their preservation as a public park and museum for his fellow-townsmen, together with the wisdom and extraordinary energy he has displayed during his public career, may render a brief memoir of this eminent citizen of the capital of the midland counties not uninteresting at the present moment.

It is not our desire, neither is it our practice, to render praise where it is not due, or to awaken an interest without being satisfied it will produce a just appreciation. We find the biography of the truly worthy Mayor of Birmingham singularly interesting, and we cannot but think the records of so well-earned a reputation both useful and encouraging, as it at once proves that industry and integrity, combined with principles of independence, are capable of raising a man to the highest position.

We feel no ordinary pleasure in having to record a few of the incidents connected with the life of one who has been so liberal and consistent during his long career of usefulness; one who has won for himself the golden opinions of thousands, and who now, in the decline of years, may enjoy his *otium cum dignitate* surrounded by a circle of friends most numerous. The early years of the philanthropic Mayor of Birmingham were influenced by the excellent example of his father, who was an eminent manufacturer, and who retired from active life to his residence in Herefordshire some thirty years since, leaving his lucrative business to his family, the eldest of whom, the subject of



SIR JOHN RATCLIFF, F.S.A., MAYOR OF BIRMINGHAM.

our present biography, Sir John Ratcliff, has successfully enjoyed a most extensive reputation, both in England and upon the Continent, as the most eminent in the branch of trade which was then engaging his attention.

The perseverance he evinced soon earned for him that pre-eminence which has in a few years enabled him to retire with an immense fortune from his commercial engagements.

Since the year 1851 we find that the whole of his time has been devoted to public engagements, which have been acknowledged by all as having been discharged most faithfully; and his constant re-election to office proves the esteem in which he is held by his fellow-townsmen.

About the year 1839 he was elected one of the Town Commissioners, and subsequently, Low Bailiff. In 1852 he was elected a member of the Corporation as Councillor in one of the largest and most important wards in the borough; was again elected at the expiration of

the usual term of office, and since has been twice elected an Alderman. In 1856 he was elected Mayor, and in the following November was unanimously again appointed, with the greatest acclamation, as chief magistrate.

During the whole period Sir J. Ratcliff has given the greatest satisfaction to his fellow-townsmen, by the manner in which he has discharged his public duties. In addition to this his hospitality has been unbounded. The liberal entertainments which have been so frequently given by him have enabled him to assemble around his table all classes and parties of religion and politics; and the best feeling has been by these pleasing and judicious associations created through the borough, in which there has probably never existed so little party asperity as at the present time. To the whole of the charities of the town he has been a great benefactor. No distinction of party has been known; he has endeavoured, and most successfully, to encourage by precept and example, and by these means has gained the love and admiration of his fellow-citizens. During the summer of 1857 Birmingham was the scene of much rejoicing, on the visit of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge to the Mayor, becoming his guest, for two days, at his delightful residence at Wyddington, inaugurating the public park generously given to the town by Lord Calthorpe, and afterwards inspecting several of the principal manufactories. His Royal Highness also honoured the Mayor by accepting an invitation to a public banquet which was given by Sir J. Ratcliff in celebration of the Royal visit. On this occasion most of the nobility of the neighbouring counties were present, and a large assemblage of the principal inhabitants of the borough. And Sir J. Ratcliff, anxious to afford general rejoicing to the working classes of the town, gave a concert in the magnificent Town-hall of Birmingham, when several celebrated artists were engaged, and the whole of the building was crowded by the free admission afforded. This was a novel event at Birmingham, and the first time that the doors of the Townhall had been thrown open to all who chose to avail themselves of the privilege. The whole of the military and pensioners, nearly 700 in number, were on that memorable day regaled with a substantial meal, and the public spirit of Sir J. Ratcliff would not allow one farthing to be paid from the Corporation purse, but bore the whole expenses of the Royal Duke's visit. The enthusiastic rejoicing caused by the visit of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, accompanied by the Earl of Shaftesbury, as the guest of the Mayor will be long remembered. We also find that Sir J. Ratcliff was a most liberal patron of the Archaeological Society when their meetings and conversazioni were held in September last at Birmingham under his influence; and we cannot but refer to the fact, that even on this occasion Sir J. Ratcliff gave a most sumptuous déjeuner to all the visitors and members of that large society, which added greatly to the pleasure of the reunion which then took place.

In order to promote the intellectual institutions of the borough, we have the high gratification to record the active manner in which Sir J. Ratcliff devoted himself to arrange the meetings for the great conference on social science which was held at Birmingham by his especial invitation to the president, Lord Brougham, in October of last year, when he was honoured by Lord John Russell, Lord Stanley, and other noblemen, as his guests at Wyddington for several days.

This society brought together gentlemen of high scientific attainments, who had prepared treatises upon most important themes, which were read at the various sectional meetings, and eventually led to public discussions of a most interesting character.

The conference proved eminently successful, and is constantly spoken of as having inaugurated one of the most promising societies of the present day.

The Mayor gave a grand banquet to the president, Lord Brougham, at which upwards of 220 of the nobility and gentry were present; and a conversazione was held at the Townhall, under the presidency of the Mayor, at which upwards of 2000 ladies and gentlemen assembled.

On November the 9th of last year, the day on which Sir J. Ratcliff was re-elected to the office of Mayor, a public entertainment was held at



FETE OF THE ROSIERE, AT NANTERRE, NEAR PARIS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



Dea's Royal Hotel, at which most of the principal inhabitants were present, to do honour to the gentleman who had been that day unanimously re-elected by his fellow-burgesses as their chief magistrate.

Early in the present year Sir J. Ratcliff obtained the consent of the youthful bride, her Royal Highness the then Princess Royal, to accept from the manufacturers of Birmingham articles of their manufacture; and a few days previous to the Princess leaving these shores with her Royal consort, Prince Frederick William, she received a large deputation, headed by the Mayor, from whom she personally, and most graciously, at Buckingham Palace, accepted their costly specimens of Birmingham workmanship.

The loyalty of Sir J. Ratcliff was strongly manifested on the occasion of the marriage of the Royal Princess; and his unbounded liberality was again called forth by providing, at his own cost, an excellent dinner of roast beef and plum-pudding for upwards of 1500 poor people of both sexes who were resident in the borough.

The dinner was served in one of the large public buildings, and it is supposed that nearly 10,000 spectators were present to witness the gratifying scene which was then presented. Independently of this, in order that the rejoicings should be generally diffused, he gave a concert at the Townhall, where upwards of 7000 persons availed themselves of the free admission which was then afforded; and, on the same evening, Sir J. Ratcliff gave a most sumptuous entertainment at the Royal Hotel, where upwards of 240 guests, composed of the nobility and principal inhabitants, were present.

These are the records of only a few of the public acts which have characterised the years of office so ably filled by one who will live long in the hearts of thousands of the inhabitants of Birmingham and the midland districts; nor will they readily forget that to Sir J. Ratcliff's unwearied efforts they owe the dearly-prized honour of a Royal visit, not only to the borough, but for the purpose of opening Aston Hall and Park, a debt which the town will not be able easily to repay.

The honour of knighthood was conferred upon the Mayor at the Birmingham Townhall, after the presentation of the addresses to her Majesty and Prince Albert by the Corporation. The Queen having signified to Mr. Secretary Walpole her gracious desire to confer the honour of knighthood upon the Mayor, and this intimation having been conveyed to Mr. Ratcliff, he advanced to the foot of the dais and knelt before her Majesty. The Queen then received from the Home Secretary his sword of office, which her Majesty laid first upon the left shoulder of the Mayor and then upon the right, pronouncing the usual words, "Rise, Sir John Ratcliff." Sir John, on rising, was graciously permitted to kiss hands, after which the mover and seconder of the addresses, and the four senior aldermen—Messrs. Hawkes, Parnell, Phillips, and Cutler—had also the honour of kissing hands.

After opening the park at Aston the Queen was conducted to the railway carriage. She remained standing for a few moments, and repeatedly bowed in recognition of the continued cheers from the masses of spectators who had assembled. Just before the train started her Majesty beckoned to the Mayor, who advanced to the door of the carriage, when her Majesty was graciously pleased to say:—"Sir John—I am very much pleased, I am very much delighted, with all the proceedings of this day. It is the finest reception I have experienced."

The proceedings of this memorable day were brought to a close by a grand banquet given by the Mayor, Sir John Ratcliff, in the Townhall. Covers were laid for nearly 500 guests; many noblemen, all the officers of the various regiments, and the principal gentlemen of the town and neighbourhood were present. The bands of the 36th Regiment and the pipers of the Scots Fusilier Guards were in attendance.

We cannot omit referring to a very novel and agreeable feature of the dinner—the presence in the galleries of about one thousand ladies, who seemed highly gratified by the opportunity of witnessing the entertainment. With his usual courtesy the Mayor's hospitality was extended to the fair occupants of the galleries, who were liberally supplied with champagne and a dessert, a considerable number of gentlemen having undertaken to act as stewards.

Looking upon him as one of the "men of mark" of the time, we have noted these incidents of his public and official life, in the belief that our readers will gladly learn something about Sir John Ratcliff, Mayor of Birmingham.

## FETE OF THE ROSIERE, AT NANTERRE.

EACH village in the environs of Paris has its Fête de la Rosière; but that of Nanterre is the most renowned. In this respect Nanterre has debauched Salency, where this ancient custom took its rise. For a long period Paris and the rest of the world knew of no other Rosière than that of Salency; the Revolution, however, deprived Salency of its supremacy, which appears afterwards to have devolved upon Nanterre.

The Rosière is the girl who, among the maidens of the village, has obtained the rose offered as a prize of virtue. Tradition has attributed to St. Medard the idea of employing the flower of love as a crown for virtue, by founding in the village of Salency, near Noyon (in the department of the Oise, and the birthplace of Calvin), his native place, an annual prize of twenty-five livres, destined for the young maiden esteemed the most virtuous in the judgment of the Prud'hommes (council of respectable inhabitants of the locality). The young girl received at the same time a crown of roses.

It is pleasant to observe that, in the midst of the wreck so many institutions, and the fall of so many powers, Virtue has still preserved her crown. The fête of the Rosière is still surrounded by the same prestige and observed with the same ceremonial, except that the Mayor has replaced the baillie. We still see the notable persons of the village, the municipal councillors, and the *meistres*, or body guard of the Rosière, armed with long wands, and with them the sisterhood of young maidens, supernumerary Rosières, who march under the banner of the Holy Virgin. In the midst of this procession, followed by a large proportion of the population, the Rosière is conducted to the residence of the Mayor to receive the village crown of roses, and sometimes also a golden cross, with the usual sum of money. The coronation usually takes place in the church, where the Curate assists the civil authorities in the performance of the interesting ceremonial.

Our Engraving represents the return from the church of the recent procession of the Rosière at Nanterre, after her coronation. Accompanied by the Mayor of the village, preceded by the stately baillie and some of the National Guards, who also keep clear the line of passage, the young village queen receives the congratulations of her friends and neighbours, who flock in numbers to witness her modest triumph. Several young girls, dressed in white, and with wreaths of flowers round their brows—Rosières in perspective—form the immediate escort of her who has gained the coveted prize. The occasion is celebrated by all kinds of amusements. There is a fair, dancing, and a variety of games; and innocent gaiety is the order of the day. A display of fireworks in the evening is the usual termination of the day's rejoicings.

The ceremony was never more flourishing than at present, and it is doubtless productive of very excellent results.

The garland of roses has this year fallen on the fair brow of Eugénie Delaunay, whose great grandmother, in 1712, was similarly distinguished. She lived till 1780, and her portrait, which adorned the Townhall, was sold in 1793. The owner has now presented it to the good girl.

**THE LATE DR. SNOW.**—This distinguished and estimable man was seized with paralysis on Thursday, the 10th inst., and died on Wednesday, the 16th, at his residence, Sakville-street. Dr. Snow was only in his forty-sixth year, and both on public and private grounds his early loss will be greatly regretted. His name was known to the profession chiefly in connection with cholera, to which subject he had of late years devoted a great deal of attention, and next to Dr. Simpson, he was deservedly looked upon as the highest authority respecting the properties and administration of this agent. Dr. Snow's labours were not by any means confined to this subject; he is well known as having devoted great attention to the investigation of cholera, and his views regarding the propagation of the disease by drinking impure water are familiar to the profession. Dr. Snow was a man of high integrity and moral worth, possessing great abilities and untiring energy, with an unassuming disposition, and his loss will be deeply felt by many.

**TESTIMONIAL TO MR. FRANCIS PETITT SMITH.**—In the brief notice which accompanied our Engraving (in a recent Number) of the silver and claret jug presented to Mr. Smith, the inventor of the screw-propeller, we omitted to state that these splendid works of art were the production of Messrs. Widdowson and Yeale, of the Strand. The silver weighed 212 ounces, and was elaborately engraved, containing a portrait of the first steam-ship fitted with the screw, the *Archimede*, and the names of the fifty-two-line-of-battle ships, twenty-three frigates, seven corvettes, fifty-five sloops, eight floating-batteries, and nineteen troop and store-ships, exclusive of 162 gun-boats in the Royal Navy which have been fitted with the screw-propeller; also the names of 100 subscribers to the Smith testimonial fund. The subscription amounted to £2678, which, with the exception of the small sum devoted to the purchase of the jug and silver, was handed over to Mr. Smith.

## THE WEATHER.

### RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28' N.; Long. 0° 19' 47" W.; Height above sea, 34 feet.

Day.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOMETER.		WIND.		RAIN in 24 hours.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum at 10 A.M.	Minimum at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	
June 9	29.891	67.0	60.1	80	0-10	54.9	78.3	E. S.W.	132	0.00
" 10	30.020	63.9	57.6	79	6	54.9	75.4	E. S.E.	127	0.00
" 11	29.997	66.4	57.0	73	12	55.3	74.9	N.E. S.W.	112	0.05
" 12	29.946	63.1	57.1	82	5	56.3	72.7	S.W. S.W.	142	0.00
" 13	29.931	69.3	58.4	70	6	52.5	78.4	S.E. S.W.	163	0.00
" 14	29.895	73.6	62.5	70	6	59.3	82.9	S.W.	179	0.00
" 15	29.954	74.2	62.4	68	5	57.8	87.6	E.S.E.	224	0.00
" 16	29.967	76.8	63.2	64	7	61.3	89.3	S.W. N.E.	171	0.00
" 17	29.771	64.2	60.3	82	10	61.3	72.3	S.W. S.W.	181	0.00
" 18	30.135	57.9	52.0	82	7	59.0	67.3	S.W. N.W.	115	0.00
" 19	30.119	62.2	50.3	87	10	47.7	74.6	S.W. W.S.W.	90	0.00
" 20	30.169	60.3	55.3	84	10	52.7	70.3	W.S.W.	111	0.00
" 21	30.314	63.6	48.1	59	5	52.7	74.6	N.N.E.	137	0.00
" 22	30.326	69.5	55.0	62	2	56.3	59.5	N.N.E.	191	0.00

An Act of Parliament has just been passed by which so much of the 16th and 17th of Victoria, cap. 100, as enacts that vaccination forms shall be furnished to registrars and delivered by them to medical practitioners, is repealed, and it is provided that the registrars shall deliver books, &c., to the medical officers "without requiring payment."

The Council of the Royal College of Surgeons of England have awarded the gold medals founded by the late Sir Gilbert Blane, Bart., to the naval medical officer whose diary shall possess the greatest amount of scientific knowledge, to Dr. William Richard Edwin Smart, of the *Diamond*; and Dr. Alexander Eugene Mackay, of the *Fantome*.

On Wednesday week two men near Romford, in Essex, and a man near Mayfield, Sussex, met their deaths from sunstroke. Farm stock in Essex suffered severely from the same cause—bullocks, cows, pigs, ducks, and geese dropping dead through the excessive heat of the weather.

The country people inhabiting the banks of the Po between the Casale and Frassineto (Piedmont) were surprised on the 10th on seeing a flock of large white birds come flying through the air and alight on the banks of the river. The flock consisted of upwards of 100 pelicans, several of which have since been caught.

On Tuesday week a heavy thunderstorm occurred in the vicinity of Snowdon, and it is supposed that the lightning must have cleft one of the mountain passes in the Pass of Llanberis, as about three miles up the pass the road is blocked up, and rendered completely impassable by hundreds of tons of rock which have been riven from the heights above.

## MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

NOTWITHSTANDING that only limited amounts of Stock have been purchased this week, both for Money and Time, the market for Home Securities has continued steady as to price, and no disposition has been shown to depress the quotations. As regards the value of money for discount purposes, we may observe that another advance has taken place in it, and that the lowest figure for sixty days' paper is now 2½ to 3 per cent. Four and six months' bills are charged 3½ to 4½ per cent. That the supply of commercial paper is steadily on the increase is evident, and our impression is that, even though the dividend payments will shortly be released, there is every prospect of money becoming dearer. The export trade of the United Kingdom is now rapidly recovering from the effects of the late panic, and the merchants and manufacturers generally are looking forward to a good winter trade. The following figures, issued by the Board of Trade, show the value of our exports during the first five months of the present and past year:—

	1857.	1858.
Enumerated articles	48,446,875	40,131,043
Unenumerated do.	3,729,875	3,075,384
Total	52,176,750	43,206,427

In round numbers, this comparison shows a decline in our shipments of about £7,000,000; but, compared with 1856, the difference is trifling. Last month the exports were valued at £10,264,648, against £11,392,204 in May, 1857, and £8,733,300 in May, 1856.

The imports of bullion have been about £300,000; but about three-fourths of that amount have been taken for the Continent. In Paris the exchanges continue against us, and further heavy shipments of bullion are expected to be made to France during the remainder of the month.

Under the impression that the various companies will obtain some important concessions from the Government, nearly one million in Railway Shares was withdrawn from the Bourse during the last account. We learn, however, that the Government has positively refused to allow the works to be suspended, and that it declines to offer any positive guarantee as to the future rate of interest.

On Monday Home Stocks were rather flat, yet, when compared with Saturday, the fluctuations in prices were limited. The Three per Cent. Reduced were 93½; the New Three per Cent. 95½; Consols for Account, 95½; Exchequer Bills, 18s. to 22s. prem.; and India Bonds, 17s. prem. Prices were a shade higher on the following day, but the market was by no means active.—Bank Stock realised 219½ to 221½; the Reduced were 95½ 96; the New Three per Cent. 95½ 96; Consols, for Account, 95½ 96; Long Annuities, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 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 Patent Lever Watch, with the detached escapement, jewelled, hard enamel dial, seconds, and maintaining power to continue going whilst being wound .. .. £4 14  
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## S K E T C H E S I N C H I N A .



THE MILITARY TRAIN LEVELLING THE CELLS AT EXAMINATION HALL, CANTON.

(From our Special Artist and Correspondent.)

CANTON, April 21, 1858.

JUST now one hears of nothing but rumours of attacks. No later than last week a gun-boat came up from Hong-Kong bringing intelligence that the north-west end of the town was the point at which the Braves would begin, and forthwith three gun-boats were sent up Sulphur Creek; but the afternoon and night passed off without any demonstration. The day before yesterday it was the Examination Hall, or the vicinity of the United Service landing-place. Every one was expecting something, and we retired in expectation of having to

turn out at any time of the night. There was a false alarm about twelve o'clock, and every now and then shots were heard. At one time something very like a rocket in sound was heard. I made sure it was one, but next morning found out that it was a house that had fallen down. Since then a field-piece has been landed, and a gun-boat posted at the end of the creek at the back of the Commissariat Stores. The Chinese say that the ninety-six villages have now an army of 2,000,000 Braves, who are determined to expel the foreigners, of whom there are very few indeed now, a great number of gun-boats and men-of-war having gone to the north before they knew whether

Canton was to be trusted or not. A policeman had his head cut open at the South Gate as he was closing it last week, and the man who did it is not hanged yet. The great mistake we made was not sending an expedition against the Braves in the White Cloud Mountains; now it would be difficult with the few troops in the city. The European troops have all now moved up to the heights, leaving the weakest part of the town to the Bengalese. The French have been told not to go into the city without revolvers, and not less than two of them together, as some Braves are said to have entered the city having sworn to take the heads of any Fanquis at the risk of



BENGAL SEPOYS BEING SHAVED, EXAMINATION HALL, CANTON.



their lives. All this uncertainty is much worse than a real attack, because we should then probably thrash the fellows, and make them quiet, for some time at all events. The coolies who were taken by the mandarin have not been proved guilty; a great many witnesses started to give evidence against them, but when they arrived at their destination it was found that one by one had dropped off, till not one appeared against the coolies. What a contrast to all this Canton pigeon is the quiet Honan just opposite, where the Chinamen and the Fanquis live in fraternity and peace. Tea! tea! tea! is all one hears from morn till noon, from night till daylight. Though there is not a policeman or soldier in the place, yet the Fanquis sleep without fear, and walk about with impunity. The Celestial is polite, agreeable, and full of tea business, or any other "pigeon." John is making money, and Fanqui is ditto. Both are happy, and treat each other as friends, for what more do they want than money?

The weather is bright and hot, but we had one or two very heavy thunderstorms last week. The troops went into cool clothing the day before.

19th. Canton is considered much healthier than Hong-Kong in the hot season. We shall be in a fix if we have to go to Peking without the necessary force. We certainly could not spare any from Canton.

#### BRITISH INSTITUTION—WORKS OF ANCIENT MASTERS.

LAST week we briefly adverted to the opening of this institution, and now proceed to notice some of its interesting works of art. We hope one day to see a series of exhibitions according to schools and periods, which even these rooms would afford ample accommodation for, and which as an aid to the study of art would be of incalculable value and interest.

Of the Italian schools the specimens exhibited are between fifty and sixty in number, a large proportion of which are of the earlier periods. Leonardo da Vinci or his school shines in eight examples, including the celebrated "Vierge aux Rochers" (7), the property of the Earl of Suffolk, the duplicate of which is in the Louvre, for there is now little doubt in the minds of those who have any right to pronounce an opinion that the Suffolk Gallery picture is the original one; and, in the words of a late distinguished critic, who wrote forty years ago, one of the very few pictures extant, "indubitably by the hand of Da Vinci." It is a highly-impressive work, in the master's severest but most finished style. A study for the head of the Madonna in it will be recollected as having been exhibited at Manchester last year. The same noble Earl exhibits a "Virgin and Child," attributed to the great master. The "Infant Saviour and St. John Fondling a Lamb" (8), the property of Lord Ashburton, is admirable for its charming sentiment no less than for the roundness of the flesh modelling and the exquisite finish and chiaroscuro pervading every part. The Royal Academy send their large copy by M. D'Ogione of the celebrated "Last Supper" (48), which, now that the original has faded, or been painted over, is justly prized as the nearest and best substitute for it, having been produced by one of the great painter's favourite pupils, and under the master's personal inspection. In contemplating this picture we are struck with the animation of the action, and the impressiveness of the expression, which far surpass anything seen in the numerous engravings. Fra Filippo Lippi is represented in a group of "authenticated portraits of Cosmo and Lorenzo di Medici" (21), in which we observe great earnestness and individuality in the heads, and a softness and roundness in the handling, which in this master marked a decided advance in the art. "The Virgin and Child, with St. John" (29), by Sandro Botticelli, contributed by Mr. A. Barker, is not so good an example by many degrees of the artist as the celebrated "Adoration of the Shepherd" exhibited at Manchester. A Magdalene (24) and four saint subjects, by C. Crevelli, the property of the last-named contributor, are remarkable for the painful intensity of realisation of the early period of the Venetian school. "Giorgione, his Mistress, and Pupil" (31), attributed to Giorgione, also the property of Mr. Barker, is a glowing canvas, exemplifying the noble peculiarities in colour and chiaroscuro of the later or true Venetian school, originated by that magnificent but melancholy genius, and carried out to such perfection by Titian. Of Titians, Mrs. H. Dawson contributes a striking portrait of Charles V. (12); Mr. F. Grant, R.A., a portrait of a Physician (13), evincing much character. Amongst the other works of the Italian school we may allude to two Guidos, one a head of the Saviour (13), the other a "Nativity" (14); "The Raboteur" (42), by A. Carracci—all the property of the Earl of Suffolk; a "Virgin and Child" (37), by Fra Bartolomeo, the property of the Earl of Powis; "St. John in the Desert," by Domenichino (50); and "St. Bruno," in a landscape (52), by F. Mola; and "Tannered Baptising Clorinda," by Agostino Caracci, contributed by the Duke of Northumberland; "Elijah in the Wilderness" (49), by Guido, the property of Sir C. M. Burrell; and a "Portrait of D. Piero Richetti," by Tintoretto (47), the property of Mr. G. Richmond, A.R.A.

Earl Howe contributes a very beautiful Murillo (1)—"The Infant Saviour," sleeping, watched over by angels—beaming with silvery light. By the same master, Mr. Gladstone contributes "A Saint with Two Monks Walking on the Water" (99), a remarkable composition. The three holy personages stand or kneel firmly on the water, which is opaque, and without translucency, or much idea of perspective in the distance. On the shore are a group of men, in Spanish costume, and some boys, who gaze with an amazed and amused expression at the miracle performed before them.

In the Dutch and Flemish schools the Duke of Newcastle sends his "Playing at Bowls" (54), and one or two more, by Teniers; Earl Howe "A Woody Landscape" (53), and a fine "Seashore" (91), by Rysdael; and a "Tobias and the Angel" (95), by Rembrandt, a masterly work, with a larger proportion of light than usual with this eccentric painter; Sir W. F. Middleton, two very fine portraits by Rembrandt—that of the painter's mother (102) being remarkable for the expression and richness of tone; Lord Kenyon, two very spirited specimens of Snyders—"A Boar Hunt" (98), and a "Wolf attacking a Fox" (106); and Wynn Ellis a "Cattle and Figures," by Cyp (72), outlined with a bolder hand and with a grander conception of character than in the majority of his works.

Of the more recent periods are a "Portrait of Mrs. Fitzherbert" (110), by Romney, exhibited by Mr. P. S. Pierrepont; two or three portraits by Reynolds, including two duplicates of "Nelly O'Brien" (128 and 156), respectively the property of Mr. Mills and Lady Dover; a clever "Landscape, with Figures and Sheep" (172), by Morland, the property of Mr. J. Hardy; and a pretty "Sleeping Child" (150), by Hilton. Her Majesty contributes two group pictures of "George III. and Family" (145 and 155), by Zoffany; and the "Saturday Night" (171), by Bird, an interior with a group of village instrumentalists and choristers rehearsing for next day's church service—a composition of considerable power and humour.

NASH'S VIEWS OF THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—Two very fine paintings, in water colours, of the interior of the Houses of Lords and Commons, have just been completed by Mr. J. Nash, author of the "Old English Mansion," "Windor Castle," &c., and are now on private view at 12, Pall-mall East. They are of considerable dimensions, large enough to allow of all the elaborate architectural and decorative detail to be given without the appearance of crowding, and also to give some individuality to the principal figures introduced. The Peers' Chamber is represented during the august ceremony of the opening of Parliament by her Majesty, benches being crowded by peers in their robes, and ladies in brilliant attire. The coup-d'œil is very splendid. The House of Commons is represented in less gaudy colours, the members being assembled in their usual morning dress to hear an animated debate between the leaders of the Government and the Opposition. The rich and elaborate architecture of both chambers is realised with great accuracy and artistic feeling; and the perspective, particularly as it involves gradations of light and hue, has been admirably consulted. These interesting works are about to be reproduced in chromo-lithography by Messrs. Day and Son, under the artist's inspection.

#### IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

##### HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

THE INDIA RESOLUTIONS.—The Earl of Malmesbury, referring to a question asked on Friday by the Marquis of Lansdowne, stated that her Majesty's Ministers did not propose to bring before their Lordships the resolutions respecting the Government of India which had been discussed and adopted in the other House. He explained the motives for this determination, observing that it was deemed preferable to wait until the bill founded on these resolutions, and already introduced into the Commons, should come up in due course, an event which he hoped would occur before the close of the second week in July. Some brief comments on this announcement were made by the Marquis of Lansdowne, Earl Grey, Earl Granville, and some other peers. The subject then dropped.

COOLIE EMIGRATION.—The Bishop of Oxford moved for some correspondence respecting the transfer of Chinese labourers from Hong-Kong to the West Indies and other British colonies. After giving details, he proceeded to denounce a practice which, in his opinion, as at present conducted, amounted to a revival of the slave trade in a most objectionable and illicit form.—The Earl of Carnarvon, in reply, entered into a variety of explanations touching the special transactions alluded to by the rev. Prelate. He had no objection to lay the required paper on the table. After some further remarks from Lord Brougham and the Earl of Clarendon, the motion was agreed to. Several bills were advanced respectively through the pending stage of business.

##### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

CORPORATION OF BELFAST.—Replying to Mr. Macartney, Lord NAAS stated that a commission was about to be issued to inquire into the condition of the municipal affairs of Belfast.

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE EXHIBITION (1851) BILL passed through Committee after some discussion on its clauses.

##### THE PAPER DUTIES CONDEMNED.

On the motion that the House should go into Committee of Supply on the grant for education.

Mr. M. GIBSON moved, as an amendment, a resolution setting forth the opinion that the maintenance of the excise on paper, as a permanent source of revenue, would be impolitic, and that such financial arrangements ought to be made as would enable Parliament to dispense with that tax. Without seeking to disturb the financial arrangements for the current year, the right hon. member asked the House only to pass a sentence of condemnation on the paper duty as a step to its future abolition. He proceeded to describe the injury inflicted alike on literature and on trade by the operation of the tax, which, in addition to its mere weight as an impost, occasioned the most serious impediments to the manufacture of the article. As connected with education, he maintained that the repeal of the duty would exercise a more beneficial influence, in extending and diffusing instruction, than could be effected by adding another million to the educational votes. As an article of trade, he was assured that, if the manufacture were once set free from its existing shackles, England would become a large exporter of paper to foreign countries.

Mr. H. INGRAM seconded the motion, and tendered his thanks to the right hon. gentleman who had so constantly persevered in his attempts to obtain a repeal of this tax. Being connected with the manufacture of paper, he was competent to bear testimony to the accuracy of the arguments brought forward in support of the motion. He knew something of cheap literature. He held in his hand a penny publication, the "London Journal," which circulated half a million weekly, and this little paper paid a paper duty of 30 per cent; while a three-volume work paid only about one per cent. The hon. member then adverted in detail to various practical inconveniences in the manufacture, exportation, and employment of paper resulting from the operation of the excise duty on the article; and concluded as follows:—"As the question of revenue is really the only thing under consideration, and as we have no advocates for the paper duty except on this ground, I do say, with the greatest conviction of the truth, that the increased trade, the increased employment, the increased consumption of taxable articles, which would necessarily follow from an abrogation of this duty, would compensate for the amount levied by the excise on paper. I hope, therefore, that the House will have the courage and the justice at once to pronounce its opinion that this tax is doomed, and that we shall not stand in the world as the exception in levying taxes on the intelligence, the literature, and the industry of the nation" (Cheers).

Mr. SALISBURY supported the resolution, believing that the repeal of the tax would prove an essential benefit to the working classes of the country.

Mr. AYRTON, who also supported the resolution, argued that, as cheap periodicals had now become the great practical educators of the age, it was most expedient to remit an impost which curtailed the circulation, and to a still more serious extent impaired the quality, of these agencies of instruction.

Mr. COWAN stated that in consequence of the tax he had ceased to fabricate paper for exportation, but should resume that branch of trade if the impost were repealed.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER declared that he had always considered the paper duty as an impolitic impost, and one which ought not to be included among the permanent sources of revenue. While thus confessing that the tax ought as soon as possible to be repealed, he trusted that no vote would be passed calculated to hamper the future financial arrangements of the Government.

Mr. BRIGHT suggested that the resolution should be amended by omitting the latter clause, so as to obviate the difficulty to which Mr. Disraeli had referred of fettering the Government hereafter.

Sir C. LEWIS—explaining the opinion he had expressed concerning the paper duty when himself Finance Minister, and to which Mr. Gibson had alluded—had never, he said, defended the tax on its abstract merits, but had at the time maintained that under the then present situation of the Exchequer it was not advisable to abolish it.

After a few remarks from Mr. Drummond, Lord J. RUSSELL characterised the duty as vexatious and impolitic, and recommended its repeal when the revenues it produced could be spared.

Mr. M. GIBSON having consented to modify his resolution, it was carried in the amended form without a division.

##### SUPPLY.—THE EDUCATION ESTIMATE.

The House having resolved itself into Committee of Supply, Mr. ANDERLEY moved the vote for education, briefly explaining the various objects upon which the grant, the amount of which was £663,000, was to be expended. He stated, also, that the Commission on Education, voted some time since on the motion of Sir J. Pakington, was now nominated, and would begin its inquiries forthwith.

After a discursive debate, in which many members commented briefly upon different portions of the educational system, as aided by the public grant, some votes on the estimate were agreed to, and the House resumed.

THE NISI PRIUS COURT (IRELAND) BILL was passed through Committee, and other bills advanced a stage.

##### HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

THE PROBATES AND LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION ACT AMENDMENT BILL was read a third time and passed, after some debate, and a division on some question relating to a point of jurisdiction.

DIVORCE AND MATRIMONIAL CAUSES ACT AMENDMENT BILL.—On the motion for the third reading of this bill, Lord READESDALE adverted to the reports of proceedings in the new Court of Divorce, by which it appeared that nine divorces had been granted in one day. Such precipitation, he maintained, argued either neglect or collusion.—Lord CAMPBELL, with some indignation, repelled this attack on a judicial tribunal.—After some further discussion the bill was read a third time and passed.

THE PEACE PRESERVATION (IRELAND) ACT CONTINUANCE BILL was also read a third time and passed.

DELAY IN CHANCERY.—The LORD CHANCELLOR called attention to certain complaints regarding the alleged delays in the procedure of the Chief Clerk's Office in Chancery, and entered into various explanations on the subject.—Lord ST. LEONARDS and other peers having also spoken, the matter dropped.

##### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

THE MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS BILL was, at the early sitting, committed *pro forma*, and ordered to stand for recommitment on the 1st of July. LOCAL GOVERNMENT BILL.—The House having gone into Committee on this bill, several clauses of the measure were discussed and passed before the time arrived for suspending proceedings.

##### REWARDS TO MEMBERS.

On reassembling at six o'clock, Lord HOTHAM moved a resolution, setting forth "That it is contrary to the usage, and derogatory to the dignity, of this House, that any of its members should bring forward, promote, or advocate in this House any proceeding or measure in which he may have acted or been concerned for or in consideration of any pecuniary fee or reward." The noble Lord based his motion chiefly upon some notorious instances in which members of the House had advocated the claims of certain Indian princes, when urging appeals to Parliament against the decision of legal tribunals, or the policy of the East India Company. This advocacy had, he contended, been purchased by a large fee, and the practice was altogether unbefitting an Assembly composed of men who represented popular constituencies and engaged in legislative duties. The House should express its censure of such tendencies to corruption, and endeavour to secure the purity and independence of its members.

The motion was seconded by Mr. DIVETT. Mr. BOWYER opposed it, contending that, while ineffectual for any good purpose, the resolution would practically deprive the House of the services of many able men on topics with which they had special information, such as railway directors, East India Directors, and even of the law officers of the Crown, because they happened to be personally interested in the subject under debate.

Mr. WHITSIDE supported the motion, which was directed, not against directors, whose position was known, but the promoters of particular

motions brought forward apparently upon public grounds, but in reality from motives of personal interest.

Mr. HOUVIER maintained that it was unjust to accuse the House of corruption, nor were any tendencies in that direction perceptible. On the contrary, a marked and rapid improvement in this respect had been accomplished within the last fifty years. He saw no use in adopting the resolution, and moved as an amendment the previous question.

Sir J. PAKINGTON observed that the resolution as it stood appeared to specify more particularly the legal members of the House. He thought that its terms should be made general, and proposed an alteration to that effect.

Mr. LABOUCHERE thought the motion useful and well timed. Indian questions involving large property, and supported by a liberal expenditure, had lately multiplied considerably in that House and were likely to become still more numerous hereafter. The credit of the Bar ought to be maintained by adopting some means to free professional members of Parliament from the suspicion of accepting fees, directly or indirectly, for their services in the Legislature.

Mr. CAIRNS observed that the advocates of the motion had insinuated the existence of certain suspicious practices among legal members of Parliament, which they did not particularly describe, and which he challenged them to substantiate. On the part of the Bar, he repudiated these allegations, feeling assured that the profession was never more distinguished for independence and integrity than at the present moment.

Mr. DEASY having spoken,

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL insisted that, if any foundation existed for the suspicion that any legal member had brought forward questions in that House under the influence of a fee, the case ought to undergo an immediate and searching inquiry. He proceeded to defend the Bar as a profession in general, and those members who were also Parliamentary representatives in particular. With reference to the motion itself, he observed that out of doors it would be interpreted into a confession that hon. members were accessible to corrupt motives in the performance of their legislative duties.

After some remark from Mr. Malins, Mr. BENTINCK maintained that non-professional members who accepted testimonials acted quite as corruptly as the lawyer who took fees for services in the House.

Mr. GILPIN supported the amendment, as did Mr. P. O'BRIEN. Lord J. RUSSELL thought that the independence and integrity of members could be better trusted to their own sense of propriety than to any abstract resolution.

The discussion was continued by some brief remarks from Mr. Bovill, Mr. Roebuck, and Mr. Mellor.

Lord HOTHAM replied, and the House divided on the "previous question," the motion actually proposed being that the question be now put. There appeared: Ayes, 141; Noes, 80.

The question was then put, and another division taken, in which Lord Hotham's resolution was carried by a majority of 210 to 27.

##### ASSESSORS AND COLLECTORS OF TAXES.

Mr. LINDSAY moved, by way of resolution, "That in the opinion of this House the mode of collecting taxes, both assessed and income, is attended with great disadvantage and loss, and requires immediate attention." He complained chiefly of the hardship inflicted upon the taxpayers of districts where, through the default of the collectors, the parishes were reassessed, and the taxes levied over again.

Mr. W. WILLIAMS seconded the motion. Sir J. TROLLOPE opposed the resolution. After some further discussion.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated that the question relating to the mode of collecting the inland revenue was under the consideration of Government. The resolution was then withdrawn.

##### LUNATICS.

Mr. TITE moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the laws relating to lunatics under the care of the Court of Chancery.

The motion was seconded by Sir A. Elton, but after some explanation from Mr. Cairns, and a few words from Mr. Drummond, this motion was also withdrawn.

##### BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY.

Lord J. RUSSELL moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend and consolidate the laws relating to bankrupts and insolvents.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL stated that a measure on the subject was in preparation by the Government. He had, however, no wish to oppose the introduction of the present bill.

The motion was agreed to, and leave given to bring in the bill.

##### CORONERS' INQUESTS AND FEES.

Mr. CORBETT moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the law and practice of coroners' inquests. The hon. member supported his motion by some prolonged explanations of the present state of the law on this point.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved that the debate should be adjourned, which was at once agreed to.

##### JOINT-STOCK BANKING COMPANIES BILL.

On the motion that this bill should be read a third time, Mr. COWAN moved as an amendment that the third reading be deferred for six months. The House divided.—For the third reading, 60; against, 13: majority, 47. The bill was then read a third time and passed. Leave was given to bring in several bills.

#### OPENING OF THE SOLDIERS' DAUGHTERS' HOME BY THE PRINCE CONSORT.

THE ceremony of inaugurating this new asylum, at Hampstead, by his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, took place on Friday week, under the most favourable circumstances. His Royal Highness was welcomed by a brilliant assemblage. On entering the schoolroom a prayer was offered by the Chaplain-General, the whole of the assembly joining afterwards audibly in the Lord's Prayer. The chairman of the committee, the Duke of Wellington, then read a loyal and congratulatory address to the Prince, setting forth the character of the institution, with the principles of its foundation and management; to which

His Royal Highness replied in an address characterised by feeling, in the course of which he said:—"Having watched with much interest the proceedings of this society since its earliest formation, it is with great pleasure that I have availed myself of your kind invitation to assist at the opening of your asylum, and thus, by my presence, to mark, not only my own, but the interest taken by her Majesty in the success of your benevolent exertions to provide a home for the motherless and untried daughters of our gallant soldiers." At the close of this reply the company adjourned to the garden, where his Royal Highness planted a tree commemorative of the event, and then inspected the buildings, of which he expressed the highest approval, and, after partaking of refreshment, returned to Buckingham Palace. A dejeuner was then served in the large dining-hall, and the company dispersed at about seven o'clock.

In a few copies of this journal last week a portion of the descriptive details accompanying the engraving of the Soldiers' Daughters' Home was accidentally left out. We now supply the omission.

Established in the year 1855, and supported by voluntary contributions, this charity has been so fortunate as to obtain the countenance and patronage of her most gracious Majesty the Queen, who has further evinced the interest she feels in the welfare of the children of her soldiers by taking a life presentation, and has now a nominee in the Home. His Royal Highness the Prince Consort and the Prince of Wales have also taken life presentations. Amongst its patrons are his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Commanding-in-Chief; the Duke of Wellington is its president; and the first of the vice-presidents is the Archbishop of Canterbury.

It is the only asylum in the kingdom for the daughters of the Army; and, as a proof of the broad scope which its operations embrace, it may be mentioned that the last child admitted was a total orphan of the 56th Infantry, sent direct from Hong-Kong to the Home. Its object is to provide for these children, whether orphans or not, a permanent home, where they are maintained, clothed, educated, and trained industrially. The children at the Home are admitted at the earliest age, preference being given, first—to total orphans; secondly—to motherless children; thirdly—to fatherless children, &c.; and it is a part of its plan to continue a supervision over the girls after they have entered upon the duties of active life, and to afford a temporary home for them when from no moral fault they are unable to obtain a situation. Two girls have been sent out, and are fulfilling the best expectations of the committee. There are now 120 children in a temporary home closely adjacent; the average has for a long time been 120; and it may be stated, as a proof of the salubrity of the situation and the watchful care of the committee, that no illness has existed in the Home beyond the casual complaints to which children are liable.

The position of the society is this:—Founded three years ago, it has maintained and educated an average number of 120 girls; it has established an endowed fund of £14,000, called the "Powsy Endowment," as a memorial of the indefatigable exertions of Major Powsy; and an annual income of between £1400 and £1500 (inclusive of the fund). It has also purchased and paid for the freehold property upon which the Home is built, a sufficient sum has been allocated to fully pay for the buildings, and the institution will find itself in its new home free from a single debt or incumbrance. This result is mainly due to the energy and watchfulness of the chairman of the committee, Major Powsy, whose ardent feelings were enlisted, during his administration of the funds of the Central Association for the 15th of Soldiers' Daughters during the Crimean War, by the many instances that came under his notice of the sad necessity of such an asylum; and, when at that time bearing the weight of his office, he saw how well it had been into the practical result before us; and it may be mentioned that so long as the Patriotic Fund Commissioners pressed with the advantages of the Home, that from its commencement to the present time they have sent many children, and they are now, from their own funds, establishing an institution in exact imitation of it. The buildings are now pleasantly situated in their own grounds, of between three and four acres, in the best part of Hampstead.



## SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

PARTY contest has evidently subsided for this Session, and legislation has become politico-economic, social, and even domestic. It is astonishing how elephantine is the grasp of the House of Commons. Nothing is too small and nothing too great for its cognisance. Nobody laughed particularly the other evening when Mr. Fitzroy, with a natural sentiment towards a measure of his own, upon due and formal notice given, asked her Majesty's Government if the Cabinet had made up its mind whether a carpenter kissing a clergyman's daughter on a steam-boat pier was such an aggravated assault as to justify an imprisonment with hard labour for six months; and, from other action taken on the subject, there is little doubt but that we shall have a motion and a debate upon the question. The public must really be grateful to a Constitution which is in its workings so paternal. Well, in the same breath, we had disquisitions on the propriety of the design and site of the Wellington monument, and curious revelations about the amiable customs which still exist in Tipperary, from an Attorney-General for Ireland, who boldly declares in the face of the public that one of his duties still is to conceal and to keep the secret of the whereabouts of a witness who has been instrumental in procuring a conviction for murder. And not to be tedious, and to resolve this incubation into a catalogue, let one add that, on last Friday night, there were no less than twelve questions of a nature similar to those which were to be put, or were put, on the motion for the adjournment of the House until Monday. Now, when it is understood that the forms of the House allow questions so put to be discussed in regular form, with all the incidents and all the tedium or interest of a debate, as the case may be, it will not be difficult to show that this custom is becoming a seriously growing evil. Friday night is always an important one to the Government, and of course they are anxious to get as much of it as possible, whereas in practice, of late, they have but one half of it at least. It seems as if, like the Irish postillion and his gallop over the last mile, members think it necessary to make up in the last evening of the week for wasted time and neglected opportunities on the other days that are open to them; or else they think that, as the Government is about to have two clear days unrestrained by the eye and hand of Parliament, every patriot should endeavour to give them such a taste of his quality as will keep them in gear until they have the pleasure of meeting him face to face again on the floor of the House. Watchful representatives of constituencies, who do not know half their happiness!

And yet those whose ambition, or whose habit, leads them to seek the sweet voices of electors, in order to enjoy those privileges of membership, to curtail which there are at this moment two or three bills in existence, deserve some sympathy, if not more commiseration, just now. It is hardly necessary to refer to some very unsavoury discussions in order to show that the great difficulty of legislators (who will pervert the order of nature and flock into a hot town in the summer for the purpose of working fourteen or fifteen hours a day) is the abounding-with-mud (and something worse) river on the margin of which they have perched the building which serves so many of them in the stead of home and club. Poor Dr. Reid was driven in ignominy from his post of ventilator of the House, because he declared his first object was to exclude the external atmosphere, and his next to create an artificial one. He did not succeed over well; for his factitious climate was quite as uncertain as the natural one of this country, and its influences of heat and cold were exercised in so gusty and variable a manner that some one who exclaimed in a fit of enthusiasm, "When you want to be hot or cold, open or shut the windows, as the case may be!" was hailed as a discoverer, and Dr. Reid was deposed as a charlatan. Now, the fact is that in this weather, with the thermometer at unaccountable numbers, of degrees, the windows cannot be opened; the external atmosphere, which was said to be the simple desideratum of the summer solstice, cannot be admitted; and members in committee-rooms sit in an atmosphere combined of that particular odour of crowds which a perfumer would probably designate "esprit democratique," and the sickly deodorisation of chloride of lime. In the Houses the attendant spirit of Mr. Goldsworthy Gurney wanders from thermometer to thermometer (they are placed in all directions about, at intervals of a few feet from each other) with despairing countenance, and, hopeless of touching those windows which he has so long manipulated from hour to hour, thinks that on his head are descending the anathemas which are being muttered by panting members, sweltering officials in wigs and gowns, and oppressed strangers. And yet, in the midst of such suffering as those who undergo it can alone appreciate, there is no such thing as a "no House;" and an attempt at a "count out" is scouted as a treachery. Why, even the Lords have taken to sitting late. Of course this term is relative. It is the habit of peers, if a matter on the paper is not arrived at by seven o'clock, for its proprietor to withdraw it, on the ground that he could not think of trespassing on their Lordships at that late hour in the evening. Most of their Lordships evidently dine at a quarter-past seven, and it is not their custom to patronise the refreshment-rooms of the House after the manner of the Commons. The Episcopal bench sets a good example in this respect; it is always empty by half-past six. The enforced absence of Lord Derby this week has had an evident effect in the goings on of the House. The noble Premier has more than once, by his sarcastic sneers at clubs and on ordinary evenings he probably likes the adjournment to take place at such an hour as to enable him to keep faith with his "chef" in St. James's-square. Now, however, that the leadership is in commission—Lords Malmesbury, Salisbury, and Hardwicke being the Commissioners—prose and garrulity have prolonged the sittings of their Lordships till eight or so, and the downright readers of newspapers must be surprised to find that three hours' discussion is comprised in two columns of report. There is a subject for Mr. Leech—if he only knew it—in a picture of the House of Peers, at half-past seven on a dense summer evening, with a law lord mumbling to the Chancellor, the one member of the Government who must remain to move the adjournment (for the Chancellor could not stir without it), and not a single occupant of the Opposition benches.

Some little surprise was felt the other day when it was known that the resolutions on the India Bill were fixed in an undignified manner for a morning sitting. But that idea was judicious and tactical; as the result showed that the intention was to put an end to that Penelope-web discussion which had lingered so long and drearily. It is to be doubted whether the simple but suggestive announcement by Lord Stanley, that "the resolutions had answered their purpose," would have been received in the same easy, careless manner at twelve o'clock at night, when the white waistcoats and crush-hats are prevalent, as it was in a thin House at half-past three in the day. However, every one felt that the proceeding was wise; and, now that the Government is able to sit steady in its seat, and even to make the Legislature feel the bit occasionally, it is just probable that there may be an India Bill this Session after all, especially

if everything else is relegated to the morning sittings, and the evenings devoted to that measure. Any way, the past week has not been without a Parliamentary gain, for the paper duty has had formal notice to quit. Great credit is due to Mr. Milner Gibson for the energy and continuity with which he went into the question at large, under circumstances which were so far discouraging that there was no prospect of opposition and hardly of discussion. Every one knew beforehand that the principle of the motion was to be conceded, and there was no stimulus to speechmaking to the House. Nevertheless, Mr. Gibson, his seconder, and those other members who took such good part in the debate, were wise in stating the whole case, because it is the public now which has to consider the question. The House of Commons has nothing more to say about it; it has only to do, and the question is—when? Why not next year?

Can it be possible that the House of Commons is about not only to give expression to, but to carry out into action, a wish which all mankind entertains in more or less degree—namely, to get rid of lawyers. Really, Lord Hotham's motion meant something very like that; or, at least, it went as far as this—that, if we are to have venomous animals running about amongst us, we must take care that their fangs are extracted. Those large divisions against members of the legal profession who are M.P.s, if they are to be construed into anything, must be taken to designate the opinion of the House that it is in such a moral condition as to require to undergo the process of purification. If the House chooses to proclaim this as their a normal condition to constituencies and to the world, of course people out of doors can make no objection; but, depend upon it, if the movement is begun, the public will not be propitiated by the sacrificial scapegoating of a few lawyers who happen to have professional business, the odour of which has a tendency to cling about them within the precincts of Parliament. As the House of Commons is composed, it is strictly, and in the fullest sense of the term, representative, and that not so much of political sentiment as of class interests of every description. It is because it is in its very nature and constitution a microcosm, and concentrates within itself the very essence of the feeling of the public, with hardly an exception, that the House of Commons, with all its faults and shortcomings, is an object of positive and never-ceasing interest to the people of this country. If you begin to weed it of the representatives of any one class who came into it with all the tendencies and peculiarities of that class hanging about them, you enter on a proceeding which cannot stop there, but must be extended in its operations to such an extent that you will have no remedy but to create a stern, hard class, apart from the rest of the population, who shall be trained to the abstract profession of legislators, and paid to perform its duties, just in the same manner as the Executive now is. Into the effects of such a system in their broader and wider sense this is not the place to enter; but one may just ask, if we committed our legislation, so called, to such a wooden, lifeless organisation, what on earth would become of the interest with which the debates are now invested? If there is proved corruption in any individual member of the Legislature, direct or indirect, cut off the tainted limb as ruthlessly as you please; but while we have representative institutions, whatever may be their imperfections, let us have the satisfaction of knowing that every class has its members in Parliament endowed with like feelings, aspirations—ay, and passions, if you will—as themselves.

## SUMMER CIRCUITS OF THE JUDGES.

**NORFOLK CIRCUIT.**—Judges: Lord Campbell and Mr. Justice Williams. Aylesbury, Saturday, July 10; Bedford, Tuesday, July 13; Huntingdon, Thursday, July 15; Cambridge, Saturday, July 17; Norwich and City, Wednesday, July 21; Ipswich, Monday, July 26.

**MIDLAND CIRCUIT.**—Judges: Sir Alexander Cockburn and Mr. Justice Wightman. Oakham, Friday, July 9; Northampton, Saturday, July 10; Leicester and Borough, Wednesday, July 14; Nottingham and Town, Saturday, July 17; Lincoln and City, Wednesday, July 21; Derby, Monday, July 26; Warwick, Thursday, July 29.

**NORTHERN CIRCUIT.**—Judges: Sir Frederick Pollock, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and Mr. Baron Martin. York, Saturday, July 10; Durham, Saturday, July 21; Newcastle and Town, Friday, July 30; Carlisle, Tuesday, August 3; Appleby, Friday, August 6; Lancaster, Saturday, August 7; Liverpool, Wednesday, August 11.

**WESTERN CIRCUIT.**—Judges: Mr. Baron Watson and Mr. Baron Channell. Winchester, Saturday, July 10; New Sarum, Saturday, July 17; Dorchester, Wednesday, July 21; Exeter and City, Saturday, July 24; Bodmin, Saturday, July 31; Wells, Thursday, August 5; Bristol, City of, Thursday, August 12.

**OXFORD CIRCUIT.**—Judges: Mr. Justice Byles and the Judge who succeeds Mr. Justice Colridge. Abingdon, Thursday, July 10; Oxford, Saturday, July 10; Worcester and City, Wednesday, July 14; Stafford, Saturday, July 17; Shrewsbury, Tuesday, July 27; Hereford, Saturday, July 31; Monmouth, Tuesday, August 2; Gloucester and City, Saturday, August 7.

**HOME CIRCUIT.**—Judges: Mr. Justice Wille and Mr. Baron Bramwell. The commission will be opened at Hertford on Thursday, the 5th of July, and the criminal business will be proceeded with on the following morning at ten o'clock. The civil business for this county will not commence until Monday, the 12th of July. The commission for Sussex will be opened on Wednesday, the 14th of July, and business will commence in both courts on the following morning. The commission day for Essex will be Tuesday, the 20th of July; that for Kent, Monday, the 26th; and for Surrey, at Guildford, Monday, August 2. In the three last-mentioned counties business will be proceeded with in both courts on the day following the opening of the commission.

**NORTH WALES AND CHESTER.**—Judge: Mr. Justice Crowder, who will join Mr. Justice Crompton at Chester. Newton, Wednesday, July 14; Dolgelly, Saturday, July 17; Caernarvon, Tuesday, July 20; Beaumaris, Friday, July 23; Ruthin, Monday, July 26; Mold, Thursday, July 29; Chester and City, Saturday, July 31.

**SOUTH WALES AND CHESTER.**—Judge: Mr. Justice Crompton, who will, after proceeding through South Wales, join Mr. Justice Crowder at Chester. Cardiff, Tuesday, July 6; Haverfordwest and Town, Wednesday, July 14; Cardigan, Saturday, July 17; Carmarthen, Wednesday, July 21; Brecon, Saturday, July 24; Presteign, Thursday, July 29; Chester and City, Saturday, July 31.

**THE VACATION JUDGE.**—Mr. Justice Erle will remain in town, and sit at his Chambers, Serjeants' Inn, as Vacation Judge, to hear and dispose of all interlocutory matters connected with the three Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer.

**BEARDSMAN, THE WINNER OF THE DERBY, 1858.** Photographed from the life by LAKE PRICE. MESSRS. FENES, Piccadilly.—This is a novel and valuable application of the process of photography in representing objects in nature. Evidently the time occupied in taking the picture must, with an animal like a race-horse, have been momentary; yet every vein and swelling muscle is real as in the animal itself. For the future the sportsman will not have a more conventional and exaggerated image of various animals to inspect, utterly unlike the one it purports to represent, but can take from his folio and compare with the greatest exactness the points of difference between them with more ease than he could were the animals themselves placed side by side.

**GREAT EXHIBITION AT MUNICH.**—Munich is to take its place in the list of cities which have followed in the wake of London in making "Great Exhibitions." In the Crystal Palace of Munich there is to be collected examples of the art of all Germany during the past century. It is proposed to commence the show in July, and it will probably remain open till October. Further, it has been resolved to celebrate, some time in September, by a mighty jubilee, an important event in the history of the capital of Bavaria. In September, 1860, for some 700 years, Munich will have been a city. Processions and festivals, tournaments and balls, with all the charms and picturesqueness of varied costume, are to be called into requisition. There are many curiosities of old German life dispersed throughout the country, which are to be concentrated and made into an exhibition. Four railroads now run into Munich, which will facilitate the great concourse expected by the inhabitants.

**THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO.**—The annual presentation at Windsor Castle of the Waterloo banner, by which Stratfieldsaye is held to the family of the late Duke of Wellington, took place on Friday week, the 15th inst. The banner was suspended over the bust of the illustrious Duke in the Guard Chamber, opposite that of the Duke of Marlborough, where it will remain until replaced by its successor. The Blenheim estate is held to the Marlborough family by a similar ceremonial.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

## SIR PHILIP CRAMPTON, BART.

SIR PHILIP CRAMPTON, Bart., of Dublin, M.D., F.R.S., Surgeon-General to the Forces, and Surgeon in Ordinary to her Majesty in Ireland, was the third son of John Crampton, Esq., by his wife, Anne, daughter of James Verner, Esq., of Church Hill, in the county of Armagh. He was born in 1779, and, having early in life adopted the surgical profession, he attained the highest eminence in it, and was created a Baronet in 1839. He had married, in 1802, Selina, daughter of Patrick Hamilton Cannon, Esq., of Littleton, in the county of Westmeath, of the 12th Light Dragoons, by which lady (who died before him) he has had issue two sons and four daughters: of the latter, two are married—viz., Mrs. Le Clerc and Mrs. Jephson. Sir Philip Crampton died on the 10th inst., at his house, 14, Merrion-square North, Dublin, after a long and painful illness. He is succeeded by his eldest son, the distinguished diplomatist, Sir John Pienness Twisleton Crampton, K.C.B., now the second Baronet, who was born in 1807; was recently British Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, and is at present our Ambassador at the Court of St. Petersburg. This family of Crampton, coming originally from Nottinghamshire, settled, *tempore* Charles II., in Ireland, and has long been eminent there both by talent and connection. Sir Philip Crampton's grandfather, the Venerable John Crampton, was Rector of Headford and Archdeacon of Tuam, and married Charlotte, aunt of Thomas, Lord Say and Sele. Among Sir Philip's first cousins may be mentioned the late John Crampton, M.D., Professor of Materia Medica in the Dublin College of Physicians; and the Hon. Philip Cecil Crampton, the present first Puisne Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench in Ireland. One of Sir Philip's sisters, who died in 1857, was the wife of the late Chief Justice, the Right Hon. Charles Kendal Bushe.

## SIR EDWARD N. BUXTON, BART.

SIR EDWARD NORTH BUXTON, second Baronet, of Bellfield, in the county of Dorset, and of Buxton, in the county of Norfolk, who died on the 11th inst. at his seat, Colne House, Cromer, Norfolk, from an attack of pleurisy and bronchitis, was the eldest son of the first Baronet (so created in 1840), the distinguished advocate for the abolition of slavery, and the head of the great brewing firm—Sir Thomas Powell Buxton, by his wife, Hannah, fifth daughter of the late John Gurney, Esq., of Earlham Hall, Norfolk. He was born at Earlham in 1812, and was educated at Cambridge. He succeeded to the Baronetcy on the demise of his father, the 19th February, 1845. He was M.P. for South Essex from 1847 to 1852, and represented East Norfolk since 1857. He married, the 12th April, 1836, his cousin, Catherine, daughter of the late distinguished philanthropist, Samuel Gurney, Esq., of Ham House, Essex, by whom he leaves a family of eleven children. He is succeeded in his Baronetcy and large landed property by his eldest son, now Sir Thomas Powell Buxton, the third Baronet, who is at Trinity College, Cambridge, and who attained his majority in January last. Sir Edward North Buxton was in politics a moderate Liberal, and in Parliament he generally gave his support to the Whig party. But he was not a party man. He was remarkable for a thoughtful tone of mind, with a strong inclination to weigh both sides of a question, and a most anxious desire to attain the truth. Those who knew him put great trust in his judgment. His sweetness of temper and tenderness of feeling, and his unselfishness, made him much and generally beloved. His charities were munificent. The drawback to his career, which might otherwise have been one of high mark, lay in his feeble health; yet in spite of that obstacle he exerted himself strenuously in many benevolent undertakings, and in Parliament came forward on several occasions in connection with those great questions of slavery and the slave trade in which he had a hereditary interest. While at Nice, in 1856 and 1857, he exercised a most beneficial influence in calming down an unseemly strife which had arisen between the Vaudois and the Italian Evangelists. He acquired the affection of both parties, and last September he left Cromer and went to Berlin, in order to complete the work of pacification between them, at the Evangelical Conference.

Sir Edward held a large share in Truman and Co.'s brewery. Sir Edward's last surviving sister, Richenda, wife of Philip Hamond, Esq., died at North Repp Hall, Cromer, four days after him, on the 15th inst. The brother and sister were interred together at Overstrand Church, on the morning of Friday, the 18th inst.

## T. J. HOWELL, ESQ.

THOMAS JONES HOWELL, Esq., of Prinknash Park, Gloucestershire, J.P. and D.L., Inspector of Factories, whose death has been recently announced, was the only son of the late Thomas Bayly Howell, Esq., F.R.S., of Prinknash Park, the well-known editor of the State Trials, and was born the 24th December, 1793. He applied himself to the study of the law, and continued his father's collection of State Trials. He was appointed, in 1822, Judge Advocate of the Forces, and Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court at Gibraltar. In 1830 he was Secretary to the Commission of Colonial Inquiry; in 1832 he was on the West India Islands Relief Commission; and in 1833 he was named Inspector of Factories, under the Factories Regulation Act, which office he continued to hold until his decease. Mr. Howell married, the 4th September, 1817, Susanna Maria, eldest daughter of Alexander Macleod, Esq., of Harris, Invernesshire, by which lady (who died the 15th October, 1842) he has had issue the Rev. William Charles Howell, and seven other sons and three daughters.

## F. RAWSTORNE, ESQ.

FLEETWOOD RAWSTORNE, Esq., a Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate at Colesberg, Cape of Good Hope, whose death occurred about three months since, was the eldest son of Captain James Rawstorne, who fought in the American and Peninsular wars, and was the grandson of the Rev. William Rawstorne, upwards of fifty years Rector of Badsworth, Yorkshire. Mr. Fleetwood Rawstorne was himself a native of Yorkshire. He was much loved and respected by all who knew him. His death caused general grief, and his funeral was attended by thousands of his friends in the colony. He leaves a wife and large family.

## LIEUTENANT SMYTH.

LIEUTENANT PERCY CHARLES SMYTH, of her Majesty's 97th Regiment, who was killed in action in India on the 4th of last March, aged twenty-one, was the youngest son of the late Henry Mitchell Smyth, Esq., of Castle Widenham, in the county of Cork, by his wife, Priscilla Widenham, daughter and heiress of John Craagh, Esq. Lieutenant Smyth was also nephew of the late Richard Smyth, Esq., of Ballynatray, a notice of whom appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of the 15th ult., and the nephew of Colonel Smyth, C.B., formerly of the 16th Lancers. Lieutenant Smyth's regiment, the 97th, composed part of Brigadier Franks' division, which, it will be remembered, had a series of brilliant successes on the march from Benares to Lucknow. This regiment, when within five miles of the camp, encountered the enemy strongly entrenched in a fort, in storming which Lieutenant Percy Smyth acted as volunteer, and fell mortally wounded. The death of this heroic young officer is deeply lamented by all who knew him.

## MR. OUSELEY.

WILLIAM CHARLES OUSELEY, Esq., the only surviving son of the present Sir William Gore Ouseley, K.C.B., whose memoir and portrait appeared recently in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, was born in 1832; he was at first destined for the American bar, and, while he was studying with that object at New York, he published there, in 1851, a translation of Lamartine's pamphlet, "England in 1850" Berlin—quishing his legal intentions, he was appointed Attaché to the special mission to Paraguay, under the late Sir Charles Hotham, and served in that capacity until the termination of the expedition. In 1855 he returned to Paraguay, and devoted the remainder of his life to the task of compiling a dictionary and grammar of Guarani, the unwritten language of the Indian natives. Mr. Ouseley was about to join his father, Sir William Ouseley, at Washington, when his death, was occasioned by accidentally taking an overdose of opium, which, in the absence of medical aid, proved fatal. Sir William Ouseley lost his younger and only other son, a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy, during the campaign in the Baltic in 1855.





THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO BIRMINGHAM.—THE ROYAL CORTEGE PASSING THROUGH NEW STREET.—(SEE PAGE 622.)



## EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Her Majesty has accepted the offer of the use of Woodsey House, the residence of the Mayor of Leeds (Mr. P. Fairbairn), on her visit to that town in August next. The Leeds Town Council have voted £3000 to the Mayor to cover the expenses attendant on the Royal visit.

The Queen has contributed £100 towards the restoration of Clewer Church, the spire of which forms so picturesque an object from Windsor Castle.

The Marquis of Salisbury, as Lord President of the Council, held a conversazione at the South Kensington Museum on Saturday evening, to which the whole of the members of both Houses of Parliament were especially invited. It was very numerously attended.

Earl Granville has consented to preside at the anniversary festival of Old Etonians at Willis's Rooms, on Wednesday, July 7.

The second of the Almack's balls took place on Thursday week at Willis's Rooms, and fully sustained the prestige which attached to the first reunion. The company numbered nearly 600.

It was incorrectly stated in the journals last week that "the Crown Princess of Sweden and Norway" had been delivered of a son. The Princess Sophia, consort of Prince Oscar, the Crown Prince's next brother, is the lady in question.

The representatives of the friendly Powers residing at Turin visited Count Cavour on the 12th, to offer their congratulations on the settlement of the Cagliari question.

In a convocation held at Oxford University, last week, the Rev. Frederick Temple, of Balliol College, the new Head Master of Rugby School, received the degree of Doctor of Divinity.

The Jersey papers announce that the arrangements for laying down the submarine telegraph cable between Portland and the Channel Islands are completed, and that a telegraphic communication between England and those islands will be established in the course of a month.

The deliveries of tea in London estimated for last week were 759,225 lb., a decrease of 20,234 lb., compared with the previous statement.

The Society of Friends recently addressed a memorial to the Emperor of the French on the subject of the African slave trade.

The total income of the several turnpike trusts in Scotland in the year between Whitsunday, 1854, and Whitsunday, 1855, amounted to the sum of £250,800, and the total concurrent expenditure to £248,357. There were debits to the amount of £2,358,767, and assets to £147,250.

The *Indian Empire* sailed from Galway for America on Saturday last.

The general meeting of the Roman Catholic Associations of Germany is to be held at Cologne on Sept. 6 and three following days.

There is now uninterrupted telegraphic communication between Melbourne, in Victoria, and Albany, in New South Wales. Communication between the capitals of New South Wales, Victoria, and Tasmania is expected to be complete within twelve months.

The visitors at the South Kensington Museum (last week) were:—On Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday, free days, 2075; on Monday and Tuesday, free evenings, 3147; on the three students' days (admission to the public, 6d.), 686; one students' evening, Wednesday, 101: total, 6019.

A letter from Rhodes, dated the 3rd inst., states that a band of pirates (eighteen in number) is lurking about between Samos and Cos.

At the Liverpool Police Court, on Saturday last, a girl, named Carnell, was fined £20, or, in default, sentenced to two months' imprisonment, for obtaining a situation in a gentleman's family by giving her master and mistress a written character which turned out to be a forgery.

On Thursday week, in the village of Adbury, near Newbury, Berks, a boy, named Prior, between eight and nine years old, was sent into a toolhouse, when, seeing a gun there, he took it up, and pointed it at a man named Poore. It went off, and killed Poore upon the spot.

The number of patients relieved at the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-Inn-road, during last week was 2230, of which 836 were new cases.

A monument is projected within the walls of the Charterhouse to the memory of those Carthusians who have fallen in the service of their country—Sir Henry Havelock included.

The artificers and operatives of Woolwich Arsenal assembled in a numerous body on Friday week in the Royal Arsenal, by permission, and adopted resolutions for raising a memorial in commemoration of their late principal Military Storekeeper, Mr. Francis Pellatt.

The horse-drawn-makers of Rotherham and Thorpe have been on strike against a reduction of five per cent and upwards since the 3rd of last May.

Mr. John Shakspeare died at Langley Priory, on the 10th inst., in his eighty-third year. The deceased gentleman will be remembered for his princely benevolence in giving the sum of £5000 for the purchase and preservation of Shakspeare's house at Stratford-on-Avon.

It is said that Professor Sterndale Bennett has seceded from his position in the Royal Academy of Music; and further, that he has requested that his name be withdrawn from the list of Honorary Associates.

In the Bankruptcy Court on Friday week a certificate was refused to, and protection withdrawn from, the bankrupt banker Samuel Adams, of Ware and Hertford, on the grounds that he had concealed his position from his creditors, and attempted to conceal it from the Court.

The next annual meeting of the British Association is announced to be held at Leeds during the week commencing Wednesday, Sept. 22, under the presidency of Professor Owen.

By an Act passed on the 14th instant 265 non-parochial registers, approved by the commissioners appointed, have been judged accurate and faithful of births, baptisms, marriages, and deaths, and are to be deposited with the Registrar-General, and "to be receivable in evidence in all courts of justice."

Professor Owen has been elected Fullerian Professor of Physiology at the Royal Institution. The salary is about £100 per annum; the duties the delivery of twelve lectures annually.

The second reading of the Church-rates Abolition Bill, in the House of Lords, is put off to Friday, the 2nd of July next.

A large amount of the Russian paper currency, valued at twelve millions of silver roubles, has recently been publicly burnt at St. Petersburg.

A return has been published giving all the manors and estates now belonging to the Crown in right of the Duchy of Lancaster; of all sales, grants, and enfranchisements since 1838; and of purchases and exchange of lands made since the same period.

General Sir Thomas Hawker died on the 13th inst., at Clifton in the 81st year of his age.

The number of men enrolled as "Sea Fencibles" in February, 1810, when the force was disbanded, amounted to 23,455, of whom 554 were stationed in Scotland, 11,812 in Ireland, 3466 on the west coast of England, 4551 on the south coast, and 3042 on the east coast.

Up to Monday last only twenty-five public Acts have been passed in the present Session of Parliament.

Admiral Sir Charles Ogle, Bart., Admiral of the Fleet, died on Wednesday week, at Tunbridge Wells, after a short illness.

A bird of the eagle species, from Costa Rica, was landed at Southampton from the Royal mail steamer *Atrato* a few days since. It is a comparatively small bird, with a powerful beak. Its name in Central America denotes the king of the eagles.

The number of patients relieved at the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, Victoria Park, during the last week was 1167, of which 157 were new cases.

A social picnic or gipsy party will be held on Monday next on the grounds of Mr. Worth, Loeby House, Winchmore-hill; the proceeds will be appropriated to sustain the services for the working classes in Barnsbury Hall, Islington.

The aggregate number of patients relieved at the Metropolitan Free Hospital, Devonshire-square, City, last week was—medical, 630; surgical, 379: total, 1009.

The Girls' Industrial Home at St. Matthew's-street, Ipswich, has been certified by the Secretary of State as fit to be a reformatory school, under the provisions of the statute 17 and 18 Vict., c. 86.

Major-General Viscount Melville, K.C.B., the General Commanding the Troops in Scotland, and Governor of Edinburgh Castle, has been appointed Colonel-in-Chief of the 100th (or Prince of Wales's Royal Canadian) Regiment, recently added to the regiments of the line.

The Earl of Glengall died on Tuesday morning rather suddenly, at Cowes, Isle of Wight. He was sixty-four years of age.

On Tuesday, the 6th of July, Mr. Akroyd is to move for leave to bring in a bill to amend the law relating to accidents; and to provide for the more general education of young persons above thirteen and under sixteen years of age employed in factories.

Tuesday's *Gazette* contained a copy of a circular published by the British Vice-Consul at Amoy, dated April 10, notifying that a tax of forty-eight dollars is now levied upon each chest of opium.

## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

VERAC.—The Editor of *Leslie's American Illustrated Newspaper* has certainly been misinformed as to the result of the play between Mr. Staunton and the Amateur from Mexico; and, although the misstatement is of the slightest possible consequence in itself, still, as an attempt is made upon the strength of it to institute an unfair comparison between two eminent players, it deserves correction. So far from only winning one game extra at the odds of a Knight, Mr. Staunton won a considerable majority of games, both when yielding a Knight and when giving a Rook also.

COTTONIAN, Manchester.—We are not in possession of the complete score of matches between Mr. Boden and his clerical opponent (who, by the way, has now adopted for his chess nom de guerre the signature of "Alter"); nor are we aware of the result of the play for the past two years between Messrs. Boden and Bird.

ROBT O'MORE.—The members of the Silgo Chess Club meet every Tuesday evening; and we are happy to announce an annual dinner to take place on the 30th. You should apply to the president, Dr. Little.

L. B., Elginor Aspa, W. C. S., N. P. A. N., Chicago, Illinois, C. M. M., Nova Scotia, I. F., R. F.—Received, and in the examiners' hands.

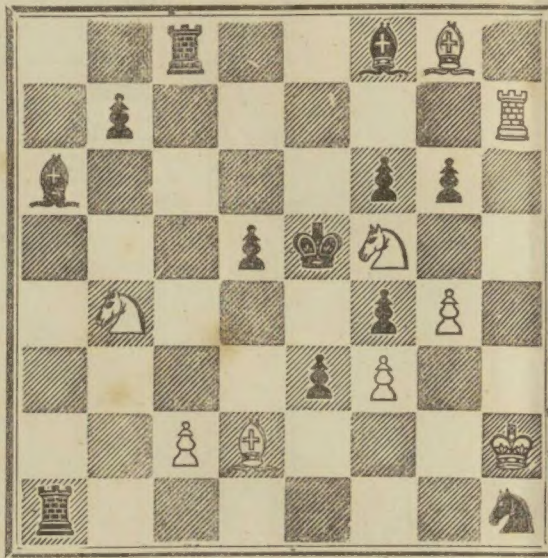
## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 747.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Q Kt 6th (ch).	K moves	4. B Kt or P mates	
2. R to K 5th	R takes R or (a)	(a) 2. P takes P	P takes R
3. P takes R	Any move.	4. B Kt or P mates.	Any move

## PROBLEM No. 749.

By R. B. WORMALD.

BLACK.



WHITE.  
White to play, and mate in four moves.

## CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

## CONSULTATION GAME.

Mr. BARNES and "ALTER," two of the chief players in the St. George's Club, against Mr. STAUNTON.

(Philidor's Defence.)

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (The Allies).	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (The Allies).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	24. P to K B 5th	
2. P Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 3rd	(From this point the advantage is considerably on White's side, since his adversary, to prevent the farther advance of this terrible Pawn, are compelled to resign the command of the King's file, and afford him time to bring all his forces into full play.)	
3. K B to Q B 4th	K B to K 2nd	24. K R to K B 3rd	P to Q 6th
4. P to Q 4th	P takes P	25. Q R to K sq	P to Q 6th
5. Kt takes P	K Kt to K B 3rd	(Their best plan, apparently was to effect a diversion, and prevent their opponent from planning his Q Rook at K 6th.)	
6. Q Kt to Q B 3rd	Castles	26. P takes P	Q Kt to Q 5th
7. K B to Q 3rd	P to Q 4th	27. Kt to K 4th	
8. P to K 5th	K Kt to K 5th	(Had he played B to K 7th, Black would have replied with K R to Q 3rd.)	
9. P to K 6th	K Kt to K 4th	28. Kt takes P	Q R takes Kt
10. K B to K B 5th		29. Kt to K 6th	
(White hesitated between this move, and B takes K R P. The latter, though tempting, was very dangerous; for example—		(The position here is one of great difficulty; at the first blush, White's best play appears to be 28. Kt takes K B P, but that would hardly have answered, for suppose—	
10. B takes K R P (ch) K takes B		28. Kt takes P	Q R takes Kt
11. Q to K 5th (ch)	K to Kt 5th	29. Q Kt to K 8th (ch)	K to B 2nd
12. Q takes Kt	K B to B 3rd	And the Black King can escape, in the next place, 29. Kt to K 6th, present itself; but that, also, is not satisfactory when tried; ex. gr.—	
13. Q to K 2nd (best)	K to K sq	29. Kt to K B 5th (ch)	P takes Kt (best)
and White's position is by no means secure.)		30. Q takes K Kt	R takes R (ch)
10. P to Q B 4th	K R takes P	30. K takes R	P to Q 7th
11. P takes P (ch)	K R takes P	And Black have the superiority.)	
12. B takes Q B	Q takes B	(The object of this move was quite overlooked by the allies; but, even if it were, it would have been extremely difficult to avert.)	
13. K Kt to K 2nd		20. R takes Kt	
(White has failed in his attack, and is obliged to fall back and bide his time.)		(This is fatal. Their best move, seemingly, was to move Q Kt to K 3rd, or Q B 3rd.)	
13. P to Q 5th		31. Q to K 7th	Q Kt to K 7th (ch)
14. Q Kt to Q 5th	Q to Q 2nd	32. K to R sq	K to R sq
(It was not well advised to permit this exchange, because the Bishop moved to Q 3rd would have greatly strengthened Black's attack.)		33. B takes R	K Kt to Kt sq
15. Kt takes B (ch)	K R takes Kt	34. Q takes Q Kt	Q takes B
(We should have preferred taking the Knight with Queen.)		35. K to Q B sq	
16. Castles	Q Kt to Q B 3rd	And the Allies resigned.	
17. Kt to K Kt 3rd	P to Q B 5th		
(The advance of these Pawns was premature. Black should rather have brought their Q's Rook into action.)			
18. P to Q Kt 3rd	P to Q B 6th		
19. P to Q 4th	Q R to Q B sq		
20. B to R 3rd	K R to K 3rd		
21. P to K B 4th			
(Again White assumes the offensive, and this time to better purpose than before.)			
21. K Kt to K B 2nd			
22. Q to K Kt 4th	K Kt to K R 3rd		
23. Q to K R 3rd	Q to Q 4th		

## ANOTHER GAME BETWEEN THE SAME PARTIES.

(Ruy Lopez Knight's Game.)

BLACK (The Allies).	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (The Allies).	WHITE (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	25. Q to K 6th (ch)	K to Q sq
2. K Kt to K B 3rd	Q Kt to Q B 3rd	26. Q R to K B sq	
3. K B to Q Kt 5th	Kt to Q 5th	(Suppose—	
4. Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt	26. Q to K B 6th (ch)	K to Q B sq
5. P to Q 3rd	K B to Q B 4th	27. Q to K 6th (ch)	K to Kt 2nd
6. Castles	P to Q R 4th	28. P to Q B 6th (ch)	K to Q Kt 4th
7. K B to Q B 4th	P to Q 3rd	29. Q to Q 8th	R takes Kt P (ch)
8. P to K B 4th	Q B to Q 2nd	30. K to K sq	Q to K Kt 6th (ch)
(Threatening to win the adverse Bishop.)		31. K takes K	Q to K Kt 5th (ch)
9. P to Q R 3rd	Q to K 2nd	32. K to K sq	Q to K Kt 5th (ch)
10. Q to Q 2nd	Kt to K R 3rd	and mates next move.)	
11. P to K B 5th	P to K B 3rd	26. Q R to K B 2nd	K R to K R 4th
12. Q to K R 5th (ch)	K to Q sq	27. K to B sq	Q takes K R P
(White has played the opening very indifferently.)		28. K to K sq	
13. Kt to his 3rd	P to Q Kt 4th	(Had they played 29. K R to Q 2nd, White would have answered with 29. Q to K R 8th (ch), and 30. R takes K Kt P, so. Their best defence, perhaps, was—29. K R to K sq; in which case the game would probably have run thus—	
14. Kt takes K B	P takes B	29. K R to K sq	Q to K Kt 6th
15. Kt takes B	K takes Kt	30. Q to Q Kt 3rd	Q to K 4th
16. B takes Kt	P takes B	31. Q to K 6th	Q takes Q P P
17. P takes Q B P	K R to K Kt sq	(If 31. K to Kt sq, White can check with the Queen, and then play Q R to K Kt 6th, so.)	
(This command of the file, on which the enemy King is posted is some compensation for the havoc White has suffered among his Pawns.)		32. K to Kt sq	Q to Q B 4th
18. K R to K sq	K R to K Kt 4th	and White ought to win.)	
19. Q takes P	Q R to K Kt sq	29. Q to K B 6th (ch)	K to Kt 6th
20. K R to K 2nd	Q R to K Kt 2nd	30. Q takes Q P P	R takes K R P (ch)
21. P to Q Kt 4th	Q to K B 2nd	31. Q to K 6th	Q to K Kt 6th (ch)
(An embarrassing move for Black to parry.)		32. K to Kt sq	Q to K Kt 5th (ch)
22. P to Q B 5th	Q to Q B 5th	30. Q to K B 6th (ch)	K to Q B sq
23. Q R to K sq	Q R P takes P	31. Q Kt P at Q 5th	K R to K R 8th (ch)
24. Q takes K B P	Q to Q B 6th		
(This appears better than the more obvious step of taking the Pawn at Q 5th, as White			

ARRIVAL OF MR. MORPHY.—The communication addressed to this gentleman announcing the postponement of the Chess Association meeting from June 21st to August 24th having miscarried, he unexpectedly made his appearance in Birmingham on Monday, prepared to do battle at the *l'outrance* for the honour of the Stars and Stripes. Fortunately his intention was to make some considerable stay in Europe: he has therefore consented to take part in the gathering of August, which will probably be one of the most brilliant chess assemblages known.

## THE REV. JABEZ BUNTING, D.D.

DR. BUNTING, the most distinguished man among the Wesleyan Methodist since the days of John Wesley, died on Wednesday, June 16th, in his eightieth year. His parents belonged to the middle class; and it is said that, before his birth and during a time of great mental anxiety, his mother derived so much consolation and encouragement from listening to a Methodist preacher's discourse founded on certain words in the first book of Chronicles—"And Jabez was more honourable than his brethren; and his mother called his name Jabez," &c.—that she called her first child Jabez in grateful commemoration of the occasion. After receiving a liberal education in Manchester, Jabez was placed with a well-known physician in that city, Dr. Percival, who showed him the utmost kindness, and with whom he remained until 1799, when he entered upon his duties as a Methodist preacher, in what was called the Oldham circuit. Here he became immensely popular, and afterwards in other provincial circuits, until he reached London in 1803, where his great talents commanded general admiration of himself and respect for the people to whom he belonged.

Up to this period Methodism had everywhere been a byword and reproach. Mr. Wesley, whose zeal and success are now beyond all dispute, was regarded, even to his death, by the great bulk of the population, as little better than a fanatic; and the terrible convulsions which threatened to destroy his societies, almost before his grave was closed, had led to the general belief that his system was unsound and ephemeral, and would soon become utterly defunct. That belief exists no longer. Under the fostering and skilful hands of Jabez Bunting and his contemporaries Methodism has gradually developed its power, and assumed its present shape. And we now find, from the Census returns and other reliable sources, that, in point of numbers and appliances for good, it stands, as a religious organisation, next to our venerable Establishment, towards which, indeed, it has always maintained a most friendly attitude.

Since the commencement of the present century English Methodism has instituted a great missionary agency, for which it supplies a yearly income of £120,000. It has established two large theological schools for its young ministers; a great training school at Westminster for masters and mistresses of day schools; and has raised, in purely voluntary subscriptions, for the support, consolidation, and enlargement of its operations, not less than twenty-five millions of pounds. And during the whole of the period it has been chiefly indebted to the far-seeing, the comprehensive, action, the untiring energy, and the consummate tact of the late Dr. Bunting, who, from the moment that he adopted Methodism as the church of his choice, devoted himself with remarkable ardour to the furtherance of its interests.

Dr. Bunting was early elected to the highest offices in the Methodist Conference—the governing power in Methodism. That Conference consists of a hundred ministers, first chosen by Mr. Wesley, and subsequently chosen, when vacancies occur, by themselves, from among their other brethren. But it is a rule with the Conference that no minister shall be admitted into their number, or shall fill the office of president or secretary until he has exercised his ministerial functions for fourteen years, and that no president shall be re-elected to the office until after a lapse of eight years. Dr. Bunting, after repeatedly fulfilling the duties of secretary, became the president of the Conference in 1820; and from that date up to within a few years of his death, when extreme weakness prevented him from any longer attending to his duties, he may be said to have taken the lead in the Methodist connection by the general and willing consent of the entire body. He was elected president four times.

But it was not among the Methodists alone that Dr. Bunting was known and esteemed. In other religious communities his help and his counsel were frequently sought. He was one of the earliest and firmest friends of the Evangelical Alliance. His attachment to the Bible Society was intense. And few religious movements of a public nature have taken place within the last fifty years with which his name has not been associated.

In political circles also he was well known, and was frequently consulted by the statesmen of the day. He strongly advocated Catholic emancipation, the abolition of slavery, and national education by means of Government aid; and on all matters relating to our colonies, a subject in which his advice was eagerly sought, he invariably gave the same opinion, namely, that a few restraints as possible should be put upon their social and political freedom. The same spirit influenced him among his own people, who are indebted to him for many measures which have made Methodism more acceptable to its supporters, and have destroyed those invidious distinctions between clergy and laity which must be an occasion of perpetual feud or paralysis in churches where they exist.

It is scarcely within our province to speak of Dr. Bunting in any other than his public character. But, perhaps, it is due to his memory to say that he was a great preacher, having a wonderful power of convincing men of the truth; that he had large "understanding of the times," showing consummate judgment and wisdom in dealing with them; and that he was an eloquent and commanding speaker, unrivalled in debate, and seldom answered. Dr. Leifchild, in his funeral oration, observed that when in the committees of the Evangelical Alliance the members were in great doubt and perplexity as to the course they should take, his voice, when he rose up to speak, was just like light to men in a thicket, and they instantly knew they should get out of their difficulty.

Of his private virtues, his domestic relations, his genial spirit, his friendly bearing towards all men, there will be other and ample records. We have only to add that as he lived so he died, in the bosom of the Methodist Church, and, having rejoiced in her prosperity, stood by her in her storms, and resisted many tempting offers to come out of her: his bones at last found a resting-place with her fathers in the yard of the City-road Chapel—a special licence having been granted by the late Government upon his own earnest and oft-repeated request.

The funeral took place on Tuesday. The cortege, consisting of hearse and four horses, containing the remains of the deceased, and some twenty mourning-carriages, left the late residence of the deceased, Myddelton-square, at one o'clock, preceded by the committees of the Wesleyan Missionary Society and the Richmond Theological Institution, sixty Wesleyan ministers, and two mourning-coaches containing the officiating ministers and the surgeon. On arriving at the chapel in the City-road, Dr. Hannah received the body by reading the preliminary sentences of the burial service, in which he was assisted by the Rev. John Farrar, by whom also the Psalms and Lessons were read. Prayer was offered by the Rev. John Bowers, and impressive addresses delivered by the Rev. John Scott and the Rev. Dr. Leifchild. The latter gentleman referred with great feeling to his fifty years' acquaintance with the deceased. Dr. Dixon, of Manchester, having closed the service in the chapel with prayer, the procession moved to the ground, where the remains of Dr. Jabez Bunting were deposited in the grave, and the service read by Dr. Hoole; after which the funeral cortege was reformed, and returned in the same order as it came.

Dr. Bunting leaves behind him to his family and his people only the heritage of his good name and his many works. Though he was the acknowledged leader among the Methodists, and besides filling their highest posts of honour was for three years their editor, for seventeen years one of their missionary secretaries, and the president of their theological schools from the time of their establishment in 1835, he derived no emolument whatever from any of these offices, receiving only the ordinary salary of a Methodist preacher—£150 a year, with house-rent and taxes.

THE ORDER OF THE BATH.—Major-General Charles Thomas Van Straubenzee, C.B., commanding Her Majesty's land forces in China, is appointed to be an Ordinary Member of the Military Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath.—The following officers in the service of her Majesty and of the East India Company are to be Extra Members of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Order: viz.—Cols. H. H. Graham, T. Holloway, F. Dunlop; Lieut.-Cols. F. C. A. Stephenson, T. C. Kelly, S. Wells, W. A. Fyres, W. B. Thomson, R. Drought, C. Hogge, H. F. Dunsford, R. Farquhar, K. Young, F. F. Remington, G. Bourchier, C. H. Blant; Majors D. M. Probyn and W. Drysdale.

THE VICTORIA CROSS has recently been conferred upon the following officers and privates:—Capt. (now Major) F. C. Maude, C.B.; Capt. (now Lieut.-Col.) W. Oliphants; Lieut. (now Capt.) H. T. Macpherson; Assist.-Surg. V. M. McMaster; Serg.-Major G. Lambert; Serg. P. Mahoney; Lance-Corporal A. Boulger; Privates J. Holmes, J. Hollowell, P. McManus, J. Ryan, T. Duffy, H. Ward; Surg. A. D. Home; Assist.-Surg. W. Bradshaw; Capt. G. Forrest; Capt. W. Raynor; Deputy Assist. Commissary of Ordnance J. Buckley; Lieut. R. Blair; Lieut. (now Capt.) A. S. Jones; Capt. (now Major) D. M. Probyn; Lieut. J. Watson.

The authorities at the Horse Guards have issued orders to the commanding officers of the several East India depôts, directing 5000 men of all ranks to be held in readiness to embark between the 26th and 30th inst., for the purpose of reinforcing the respective British regiments of infantry and cavalry now serving in India.



**BIRMINGHAM TRIENNIAL MUSICAL FESTIVAL**, in aid of the Funds of the General Hospital, on the 31st AUGUST, the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd of SEPTEMBER next. President—The Right Hon. the Earl of DARTMOUTH.

**LOANS ON DEBENTURES.**—The DUBLIN and WICKLOW RAILWAY COMPANY are ready to receive LOANS on MORTGAGE or DEBENTURE BONDS, bearing interest at 5 per cent per annum, payable Half-yearly in Dublin or London. The Loans to be in such sums (not less than £100) and for such periods, not less than three nor more than five years, as may suit the lender.

Proposals, stating amounts tendered, and proceeds for which offered, to be addressed to the Secretary of the Company, at their Office, No. 48, Westland-row, Dublin. ARTHUR MOORE, Secretary. 15th June, 1858.

**CANCER HOSPITAL**, London and Brompton. There is no malady more distressing in its character than Cancer, and the unhappy sufferers from it must ever be the subject of the deepest sympathy. The Committee's efforts to meet the necessities of the Hospital, 167, Piccadilly, is open from ten till six, and Messrs. Coutts, and all the bankers in and out of town, kindly receive contributions. By order, W. J. COCKERILL, Secy.

**SEA-BATHING, ST. BEES.**—An excellent House, well furnished and beautifully situated on Vale View, St. Bees. Terms reasonable; can be entered upon immediately. Apply to Mrs. Kirklough, St. Bees.

**PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT.**—WANTED directly a number of LADIES and GENTLEMEN to assist in a highly artistic pursuit, in connection with the Crystal Palace, where specimens can be seen in the Court of Inventions. The Art taught (terms moderate) personally or by letter; and conscientious employment given to pupils in town and country, to realise a handsome income. No knowledge of drawing necessary. A prospectus forwarded for four stamps. Arrangements made daily at LAURENT DE LARA'S Gallery of Fine Arts, 3, Torrington-square, Russell-square. Just ready, De Lara's Book on Illuminating, price 6s.

**CONSTANT EMPLOYMENT GIVEN TO PUPILS** at the most liberal prices.—WANTED directly a limited number of LADIES or GENTLEMEN to execute, at their own residences, the new, easy, and artistic work now in great demand. A small premium required. The art taught personally or by correspondence. A letter of full particulars sent for four stamps. Apply early to LAWRENCE'S Show-rooms, 24, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square (near Rathbone-place). Established 1840. Applications will not be attended to after the 20th of next month.

**TO LADIES.—THE STEREOSCOPE.**—SAUNDERS'S Universal Circulating Library of Stereoscopic Slides, 26, Poultry, London. Subscribers of 21s. per annum may borrow slides, and exchange them continually without further charge, or by book post for 2d. each way. Prospectus gratis.

**OPERA GLASSES.**—The recent improvements effected by KEYZOR and BENDON in the manufacture of OPERA GLASSES render them, from their extraordinary power and long range of focus, adapted to show near or distant object with the greatest clearness and brilliancy; they will be found the most suitable for the theatre, racoon, country scenery, seaside views, &c., possessing the combined advantages of an opera glass and telescope. They are extremely portable, the great power being introduced by additional lenses of superior quality. KEYZOR and BENDON (successors to Harris and Son), Opticians, 50, High Holborn.

**MECHI'S DRESSING CASES** and TRAVELLING BAGS.—112, Regent-street, and 4, Leaden-hall-street, London.—Bronzes, vases, pearl and ivory work, medicinal manufactures, dressing bags and dressing cases, toilet cases, work boxes and work tables, inkstands, fans; the largest stock in England of paper-maché elegancies, writing desks, envelope cases, despatch boxes, bagatelle, backgammon, and chess tables. The premises in Regent-street extend fifty yards into Glasshouse-street, and are worthy of inspection as a specimen of elegant outfit. Everything for the work and dressing table—best tooth brushes, 9d. each; best steel scissors and penknives, 1s. each. The usual supply of first-rate razors, razors, razor straps, neckties, &c., for which Mr. Mech's establishments have been so long famed.

**FISHERS DRESSING-CASES.** 188, Strand. Catalogues post-free.

**ALLEN'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE** of Patent Perforated Cases, Despatch Boxes, Dressing Cases, and Travelling Bags, with square opening, by post, for two stamps. J. W. and F. ALLEN, Manufacturers, 18 and 22, Strand, W.C.

**TRAVELLING BAGS**, empty, or fitted with requisites for the Toilet, Writing, Work, &c. Courser Bags, Knapsacks, &c. WILLIAMS, 40, Cornhill.

**BIJOU NEEDLE-CASES**, containing 100 of DEANE'S Drilled-eyed NEEDLES, for 1s. This neat, useful, and elegant appendage to a Lady's Work-table will be forwarded free on receipt of 15 postage stamps, addressed to DEANE and CO., London-bridge, E.C. Established A.D. 1796.

**THE PEN SUPERSEDED.**—For Marking Lines, &c., use CULLETON'S PATENT ELECTRIC SILVER PLATES. No preparation. Any person can use them. Initial Plate, 1s.; Name Plate, 2s. 6d.; Set of Movable Numbers, 2s. 6d.; Cast, 5s., with directions as to use for stamps.—T. Culleton, Patentee, 2, Long-acre (one door from St. Martin's-lane).

**PATENT SELF-LIGHTING CIGAR COMPANY**, 40, Moorgate-street. Wholesale and Retail.—All kinds of Cigars and Cheroots, Foreign and British, are treated by this process, and are ignited by simple friction, without taste or smell. No extra price. Invaluable to outdoor smokers and travellers. Sample box six free Havana cigars, free 24 stamps; three, 12 stamps. Agents wanted.

**ECONOMY.**—A six-gallon Cask (equal to 3 dozen) of first-class BIERK for 5s.; or the finest South African Beer for 4s. Cask (which can be converted into two pails) and brass tap included. Carriage free. Cash. Post at the same price, and 10s. per cask extra.—HENEKEYS, ABOT, and CO., Importers, 22 and 24, High Holborn London.—Established 1831.

**WINES FROM THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.**—W. and A. GILBEY, 357, Oxford-street, London, W. Port, Sherry, Madeira, &c., all 20s. per dozen. We have recently been engaged in making some careful examinations of the Cape or South African Wines, our samples being selected from the stock of Messrs. Gilbey, of No. 357, Oxford-street. We are thus enabled to correct some very erroneous impressions which have got abroad in respect to these wines—namely, that they are themselves inferior, and that they are used for adulteration. This is by no means the case except in some rare and exceptional instances. On the contrary, we have proved these wines, to be both genuine and wholesome, while their moderate price is a great recommendation.—From the "Lancet," June 5th, 1858.

**SOUTH AFRICAN WINES**, as to quality and character, are, as a general rule, sound, full-bodied, amply endowed with flavour, and wholly free from acidity, acrimony, or bitterness, and are altogether most useful table wines for daily consumption. The price, ranging from 10s. to 14s. a dozen for those resembling Sherry, Madeira, Port, &c., and 12s. a dozen for those within the compass of every household's means. FOSTER and INGLES, Wine-merchants, 45, Cheap-side. Four-dozen cases carriage paid.

**EQUALISATION OF THE SPIRIT DUTIES.**—BEWLEY, EVANS, and CO.'s Pure Malt WHISKY. In cases of one dozen each, price 42s. Freight paid either to Holyhead, Bristol, Liverpool, or London, by receiving a post order for the amount, Bewley, Evans, and Co., 23, Mary-street, Dublin.

**ANDREWS'S DUBLIN WHISKY.**—One dozen bottles (2 gallons) of Andrews's finest old Dublin Whisky forwarded carriage paid to every railway station in England on receipt of a post-order for 42s., payable to ANDREWS and CO., 19, 20, 21, and 22, Dame-street, Dublin.

**FRY AND SONS' CHOCOLATES** and COCOAS, Victoria Chocolate, Bon Bons, Soluble Cocoas, &c., in great variety. Economical Housekeepers will avail themselves of these articles. To invalids they are invaluable. Be sure to ask for Fry's Chocolate and Cocoa, Manufacturers to the Queen. Use Fry's Homoeopathic Cocoa.

**ROBINSON'S PATENT GROATS** for more than thirty years have been held in constant and increasing public estimation as the purest form of the oat, and as the best and most valuable preparation for making a pure and delicate Gruel, which forms a light and nutritious supper for the aged, is a popular recipe for colic and influenza, is of general use in the sick chamber, and alternated with the Patent Barley, is an excellent food for Infants and Children. Prepared only by the Patentee, ROBINSON, BELLVILLE, & CO., Fovey-rows to the Queen, 64, Red Lion-street, Holborn, London. Sold by all respectable grocers, Druggists, and others in Town and Country, in Packages of 8d. and 1s.; and Family Cansisters, at 2s., 5s., 10s. each.

BY APPOINTMENT TO THE QUEEN.

**V.R. PATENT CORN FLOUR.**—BROWN and POLSON'S Patent Corn Flour, for most delicious preparations, pastries, puddings, blanc mange, ice-creams, and all the purposes of the best arrow-root, and the most agreeable and wholesome diet for infants and invalids. See "Lancet" reports from Dr. Hassall, Dr. Letheby, and Dr. Muspratt.—Sold by Grocers, Chemists, &c., in 14-packets, 8d.—Paisley, 77a, Market Street, Manchester; and 25, Ironmonger-lane, E.C.

**KING and CO., Silkmercers, &c.**, 243, Regent-street, and Centre Transact, Crystal Palace, beg to announce that during this month they intend selling off their remaining Spring and Summer Stock at a great reduction in price.

**FRENCH BRILLIANTS**, 3s. 9d. the Dress, at KING'S, 243, Regent-street. Patterns sent post-free.

**ORGANDE MUSLINS**, 2s. 6d. the Dress, at KING'S, 243, Regent-street. Patterns sent post-free.

**FLOUNCED MUSLINS**, 5s. 6d. the Robe, at KING'S, 243, Regent-street. Patterns sent post-free.

**BALZARINES**, 3s. 6d. the Dress, at KING'S, 243, Regent-street. Patterns sent post-free.

**FLOUNCED BALZARINES**, 10s. 6d. the Robe, at KING'S, 243, Regent-street. Patterns sent post-free.

**BLACK SILKS**. Patterns post-free. Glacé Silks, £1 1s. 6d. the Full Dress. Widow's Silks, £1 15s. 6d.

Address to KING and CO., Regent-street, London.

**SUMMER SILKS**. Patterns Post-free. Striped and Checked Silks, £1 1s. 6d. the Full Dress. Flounced French Silks, £2 18s. 6d., usually sold at 3 guineas.

Address to KING and CO., Regent-street, London.

**SEASIDE DRESSES** at KING'S, 243, Regent-street. Tarentelle Lawn Robes and Jackets, 10s. 6d. complete. French Lawns, 10s. 6d. the Full Dress.

Patterns post-free. Address to King and Co., Regent-street, London.

**MOURNING MUSLINS.**—HOOPER'S Gaze and Balzarine Muslins are the newest Fast Colour, and will be found the greatest luxury during the coming warm weather. Price, from 2s. 11d. dress, or 4d. yard, any length. Patterns free. Hooper, 52, Oxford-street, W.

**CHEAP SILKS.**—PETER ROBINSON'S ANNUAL SALE of Spring and Summer Silks at Reduced Prices has now commenced. Checked, Striped, and Plaid Silks, at 1 guinea the Full Dress.

Extra rich Checked and Plaid Silks, at £1 5s. 6d. the Full Dress.

Fancy Silks in great variety, at £1 9s. 6d. the Full Dress.

Several Cheap Lots of Flounced Silk Robes.

List of Fancy Silks at £1 9s. 6d. the Full Dress:—The new Gros d'Afrique, Jaspers, Foulard, Piqueolmi Bar, Broché, Plaid, Bayadère Bar, Berlin Stripes, and Paisie, &c.

Patterns post-free. Address, PETER ROBINSON, 103, 105, 106, 107, Oxford-street.

**AT PETER ROBINSON'S FAMILY MOURNING WAREHOUSE**, 103, Oxford-street, London, Black Barages, in new and improved makes, that will not tear. Also the Crapè Balzarine, so universally admired for its lightness, strength, and durability. Patterns free.

**AT PETER ROBINSON'S FAMILY MOURNING WAREHOUSE**, Half-Mourning Materials in great variety of new patterns and textures. Patterns free per post.

**AT PETER ROBINSON'S FAMILY MOURNING WAREHOUSE**, Mourning Mantles from 1 to 5 guineas; Mourning Bonnets from 10s. 6d. to 2 guineas; Mourning Skirts from 1 to 10 guineas.

**AT PETER ROBINSON'S FAMILY MOURNING WAREHOUSE**, Black Silks much cheaper than heretofore. Patterns of the new makes free per post. Capital qualities at 30s., 35s., 42s., 45s., 50s., and 60s., to the richest goods.

**FAMILY MOURNING**, at moderate charges. Skirts trimmed deeply with crape, from 30s. upwards to the richest quality, with Mantles and Bonnets to match. Families would do well to send their orders direct to this Warehouse, as all orders are supplied on the most reasonable terms. Mourning of every description kept ready made, and dispatched to any part of town or country at a moment's notice.

Dressmaking at very moderate charges, and the wear of every article guaranteed.

At PETER ROBINSON'S Family Mourning Warehouse, 103, Oxford-street, London.

**ZYBELINE.**—This now universally approved and elegant article for MOURNING ATTIRE is in texture of rich appearance, very durable, and particularly adapted for Spring and Summer wear. Obtained "Honourable Mention" at the Paris Exhibition for Women's Fabrics. Patterns free by post. To be had also in shades of Drab and Lavender.

Sole Agents for England, BUCKNALL and SON, 112, Bold-street, Liverpool.

**CHINA SILK JACKETS**, Cream Colour, bright washing silk, very elegant pattern, 18s. 6d. The cool, soft becoming, and graceful article of the season. Forwarded anywhere, free by post, on receipt of Post-office order, payable to A. HISCOCK, 54, Regent-street, W.

**VERY PRETTY FRENCH NIGHTCAPS**, of soft mull muslin, treble lace borders and pink runners, in grain, 2s. 9d. each; three for 8s. Sent post-free on receipt of stamps. Mrs. HISCOCK, 54, Regent-street.

**MRS. HISCOCK'S COLERAINE LINEN**, UNDERCLOTHING for LADIES. Fine Irish Chemises, 6s. 6d. each, 3s. the half dozen. Samples of Linen per post-free, 54, Regent-street.

**WHITE SATIN CHECK MULL MORN-**ING ROBES, 21s. each, trimmed with Giltwork and Ribbon. Silk Girdle included. Samples, with description, free by post.—Mrs. HISCOCK, 54, Regent-street.

**MRS. HISCOCK'S LADIES' OUTFITS** to INDIA and the COLONIES.—Materials especially adapted, and patterns suitable, to every climate. Prices extremely low. Detailed lists free by post.—54, Regent-street.

**MRS. HISCOCK'S BOYS' and YOUTHS' SHIRTS**, of the best quality and pattern, 3s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. each. Samples of material by post.—54, Regent-street.

**GLOVES! GLOVES! GLOVES!!!** The best Alaine Kid, 1s. 6d. per pair. The best Grenoble, 2s. 10s. 6d. half-dozen. The very best Paris, 2s. 7d.; or 31s. dozen. Black, White, and Coloured.

A sample pair sent by post for two extra stamps. BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street (corner of Maddox-street).

**FLOUNCED MUSLINS, BAREGES, and BALZARINES**, from 6s. 6d. the Dress. Patterns free.—BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street.

**MUSLINS, BAREGES, and BALZARINES**, from 4d. yard. Patterns free.

BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street (corner of Maddox-street).

**THE NEW MUSLIN JACKETS** from Paris. 300 of these much-admired Jackets. Beautifully trimmed with Lace and Ribbon from 6s. 6d. each.

Marcella, Lawn, and Jaconet Jackets, from 4s. 6d. BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street (corner of Maddox-street).

**READY-MADE MUSLIN DRESSES**, with Jackets, from 6s. 6d. Flounced, ditto, with Scarf, 12s. 6d. Cambric Dresses, 6s. 6d. The New Braided Lawn Dresses for Seaside, 15s. 6d.

BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street (corner of Maddox-street), London.

**LADIES' MARCELLA JACKETS**, Ladies' Muslin Jackets, Ladies' India Lawn loose and tight Jackets, in every size always in stock, at FRANK LAUGHTON'S Mantle Warehouse, 7, Devonshire-street, No. 11, W.

**THE LONDON and PARIS WAREHOUSE**, No. 324 and 325, High Holborn, W.C. An Establishment expressly for articles of Ladies' Dress, and especially for the convenience of country residents, in being enabled to transmit their orders, with the full confidence that they will be completed according to their order and selection. WILLIAM BOYCE, Manager, to whom all Post-office orders are to be made payable on the Holborn Branch.

**FASHIONABLE FLOUNCED MUSLINS**. Pretty neat patterns in all colours, made up expressly for this Establishment by first-rate experienced artists, in two or three flounces, with the new self-expanding Jacket, price 10s. 6d. For Mourning the same price.

With or without Scarf. If with Scarf, 3s. extra. Country orders, size round the shoulders, waist, and length of skirt is required to ensure a perfect fit.

Patterns sent post-free. The LONDON and PARIS WAREHOUSE, 324 and 325, High Holborn.

**LADIES' MORNING DRESS.**—This much-admired dress is made up in a very elegant and pretty style, in Plain Double Skirt, and Flounced, with the new self-expanding Jacket. Price 7s. 11d., 11s. 9d., and 12s. 9d. Ready for use, in either plain or printed Cambrics. Country orders punctually attended to, with the measurement. Patterns sent post-free.

The LONDON and PARIS WAREHOUSE, 324 and 325, High Holborn.

**FRENCH FLOUNCED BAREGES.**—Several Cases of very beautiful French Flounced Bareges have just been received from our Paris Agent. No. 1, 12s. 10d.; No. 2, 18s. 9d.; No. 3, Very superb goods, exquisitely light, with rich satin flounces, in all colours, 35s. 6d., 15 yards.

Patterns sent post-free. The LONDON and PARIS WAREHOUSE, 324 and 325, High Holborn.

**MARCELLA, Holland, and Lace JACKETS**. Our new registered Self-expanding Jacket, which is extremely lady-like, and will fit any figure, in White Marcella, price 6s. 9d. Buff and Coloured ditto, 9s. 6d. Our new French Shape Holland Jacket, price 4s. 9d. White and Black Lace Jackets, price 14s. 9d.

The LONDON and PARIS WAREHOUSE, 324 and 325, High Holborn.

**DRESSES for the SEASIDE and TOURIST**. They are composed of French Lawn, or the new Indian Glacé, of a very simple and chaste design, with Loose Jackets, and made expressly for the Tourist, Seaside, and Promenade, in plain and double skirts, prettily embroidered.

Orders from the country, length of skirt and round the shoulders. Price 15s. 6d. and 21s. In India Glacé, price 18s. 9d. and 25s. 6d.

The LONDON and PARIS WAREHOUSE, 324 and 325, High Holborn.

**THE NEW PARIS MANTLE**, in rich Black, Brown, Violet, and Albert Blue Glacé Silk, elaborately trimmed with either Fringe or Lace, price 21s.

The SCARF and CLOAK, for the seaside, price 10s. 9d., in Waterproof Tweed, and the New Indian Glacé. Drawings post-free.

The LONDON and PARIS WAREHOUSE, 324 and 325, High Holborn.

**LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS**. This very useful article beautifully embroidered with the Christian name, forming a neat and inexpensive present, price 1s. 0d. by post, 1s. 2d. 5d. the half-dozen; by post, 6s. 3d.

Also can be had our Crystal Handkerchiefs, with the names embroidered in colours, and the following devices:—"My love to you," "Remember me," "Forget me not," price 1s. 6d., by post 1s. 8d.; 9s. the half-dozen, by post 6s. 6d.

The LONDON and PARIS WAREHOUSE, 324 and 325, High Holborn.

**THE SHEEPER-CHECK FLOUNCED DRESS.**—This very fashionable Dress, made up in all colours, lined, and richly trimmed with velvet, and material for bodice, price 12s. 9d.

A Drawing of the Dress post-free. The LONDON and PARIS WAREHOUSE, 324 and 325, High Holborn.

**COMPTON HOUSE SILKMERCEERS.**—The CORAH FOULARD MANTLES and SCARFS, for the seaside and morning wear, waterproof, 1 guinea; rich flounced Chind Silks, original price 7 guineas, now selling at 4 guineas; 700 pieces of rich French Ribbons, all at 12d. the yard, usually sold at 1s. 6d. SEWELL and CO., Fitch-street, Soho.

**IMPORTANT NOTICE.**—A large Stock of GENERAL DRAPERY to be sold at half the original price, by HOWITT and COMPANY having bought from the trustees the Stock of Mr. Thomas Newton, 11, Fife-street, Lambeth, at a considerable discount for cash, are now offering it for sale on their premises, 210 to 230, High Holborn. The Stock comprises Silks, Shawls, Mantles, Fancy Dresses, Household and Family Linen, Prints, Long Cloths, Lace, Hosiery, Gloves, Fanny Trimmings, &c., &c. The sale to commence each day at 9 o'clock.

**JOUVIN'S REAL ALPINE KID GLOVES!** In every Size and Colour for Ladies and Gentlemen. We are the original and only-appointed Agents for the sale of these celebrated Gloves, the best fitting and most durable to be procured at ANY PRICE!!!

and sold only by RUMBELL and OWEN, 77 and 78, Oxford-street. N.B. A Sample Pair free by post for two extra stamps.

**THE ROBE PLASTIQUE!!!** Price £1 11s. 6d. The texture is of real Mohair and Silk. Designed by, and to be procured only at. RUMBELL and OWEN'S, 77 and 78, Oxford-street, London.

**THE CRYSTAL DRESS!!!** Price £1 15s. 6d., is of glassy appearance; being perfectly transparent, of baroque texture, but much more durable, with two deep flounces. Designed by, and to be procured only at. RUMBELL and OWEN'S, 77 and 78, Oxford-street, London.

**HODGE and LOWMAN** beg to inform their Patrons and the Public that the whole of their Departments are now replete with a greater variety of Novelties than usual, suitable for the present season.

ARGYLE HOUSE, 256, 258, 260, 262, Regent-street.

**LOCKE'S LADIES' CLOAKS**, of Scotch Waterproof Tweed, in all the heathers and plain colours, for travelling and seaside wear. A large variety of guinea cloaks, Patterns free. Royal Clan Tartan and Scotch Tweed Warehouses, 119 and 127, Regent-street.

**SILKS, Rich, Plain, Striped and Checked** Glacé, at 25s. 6d. per dress of twelve yards, and worth the attention of families. Patterns sent free by post. JOHN HARVEY, SON, and CO., 9, Ludgate-hill. Established upwards of fifty years. Carriage paid upon amounts above £5.

**INDIA SHAWLS.**—FARMER and ROGERS beg to announce the arrival of several Cases of first-class INDIA CASHMERE, of magnificent design and quality. These Shawls have been received by Messrs. F. and K. direct from Cashmere, and are well worthy the notice of the connoisseur. Their extensive purchases at the late great India Sale are now cleared and ready for inspection.—The Great Shawl and Cloak Emporium, 171, 173, 175, Regent-street. India Shawls Bought and Exchanged.

**MARRIAGE TROUSSEAUX and INDIAN OUTFITS.**—CHRISTIAN and RATHBONE respectfully solicit an inspection of their extensive and recherche Stock, combining Parisian taste with that excellence and durability of material for which their house has been noted for upwards of sixty years. 11, Wigmore-street, W.

**GRANDES NOUVEAUTES in PARIS.**—LA COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE, No. 37, Boulevard des Capucines, Paris, have just exposed for Sale their Novelties for the Season, comprising Silk Stuffs, Lace, Indian and French Cachemires, Printed and Pique Muslins, Fancy Stuffs of all kinds, Wedding Outfits, Mantles, Burnouts, &c.

The successive arrangements of the establishment of La Compagnie Lyonnaise have rendered it one of the most extensive in Europe; the warehouses at the present day comprise upwards of thirty saloons or galleries, having four separate entrances. Being their own manufacturers, their productions are not liable to the extra charges made on account of intermediate agents, and thus this Company can afford to offer to the public on terms far more advantageous than any other house. Every article, even the Cachemires, is marked in plain figures.

La Compagnie Lyonnaise have established houses at Lyons, Kashmere, Aachen, and Chantilly, for the manufacture of Silk Stuffs, Cachemires, and Lace, but they have no succursals for sale in any country whatever.

**BALZARINE MUSLINS**, printed for the coming Warm Weather, just bought at less than half price. The colours are beautiful and perfectly fast. Price 6s. 6d. the dress. They cost the manufacturers 15s. Patterns free.—HOOPER, Muslin Merchant, 52, Oxford-street.

**ELEGANT FRENCH MUSLINS.**—New Patterns for this Month.—20,000 pieces of ORGANDE and FRENCH MUSLINS are now offering at 2s. 11d. the dress of 8 yards, or any length cut at 4d. yard. They are beautiful goods, fast colours, and cannot be replaced at 1s. a yard. The Flounced Muslins are very superior. Wholesale and retail will find these goods desirable. Patterns sent free.—HOOPER, Muslin Merchant and Printer, 52, Oxford-street, W. Established 1835.

**LADIES' WATERPROOF TWEED CLOAKS** and RIDING JACKETS, Gentlemen's Overcoats and Inverness Coats, Patterns of materials and prices sent post-free.—J. E. and W. PHILLIPS, 27, High-street, Shrewsbury.

**LINSEY RIDING HABITS for LITTLE GIRLS**, 24 Guineas. Ladies' Riding Habits, 5s. to 8 Guineas. W. G. TAYLOR, 53, Baker-street.

**CHRISTENING ROBES**, 2½ Guineas. Babies' Cloaks, 1 Guinea. 53, Baker-street. Mrs. W. G. TAYLOR.

**BABIES' BERCEAUNETTES**, 2½ Guineas. Baskets to match, One Guinea. Mrs. W. G. TAYLOR, 53, Baker-street.

**MARRIAGE OUTFITS**. Cotton Hosiery, 2s. 6d. White Dressing Gowns, One Guinea. Real Balbriggan Hosiery. Mrs. W. G. TAYLOR, 53, Baker-street.

**LADIES' RIDING TROUSERS**. Chamolite Leather, with black foot. 53, Baker-street. W. G. TAYLOR.

**LINENDRAPERS TO THE QUEEN, BY APPOINTMENT.** Established in 1778.

**BABIES' BASSINETS**, Trimmed and Furnished. Ready for use, are sent home free of carriage. BABIES' BASKETS, Trimmed and furnished to correspond.

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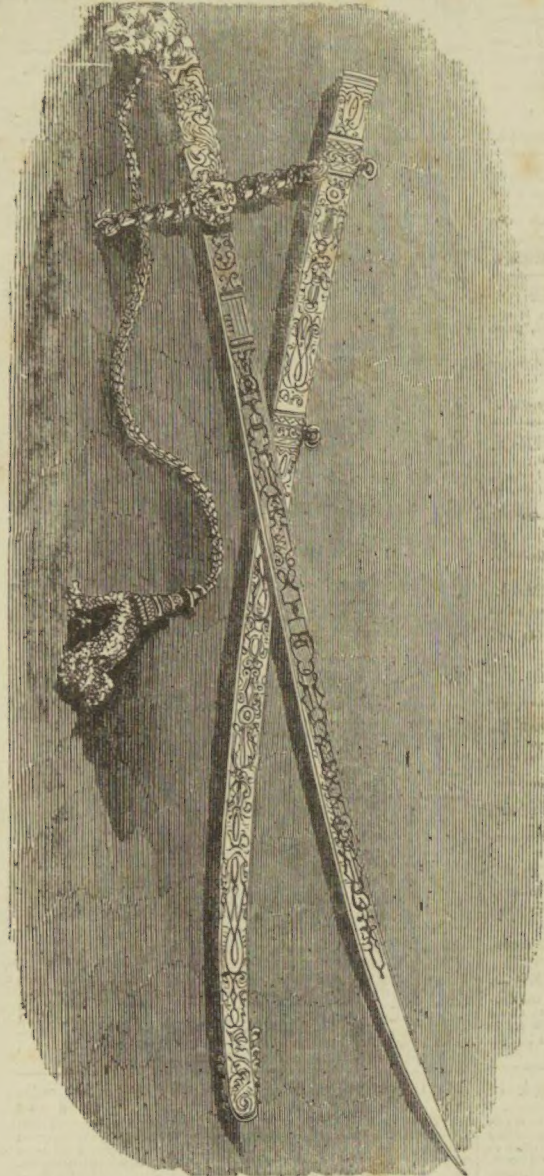
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**MRS. RISBEE, BERLIN WOOL WAREHOUSE**, 54, Westminster-bridge-road, has just received some Gentlemen's handsome worked SLIPPERS, 5s. pair. Also some elegantly-worked BRACES, 10s. pair; or free by post, 6d. extra.



STATE SWORD FOR THE FIRST KING OF SIAM.

By order of the Siamese Ambassadors, Mr. P. G. Dodd, of Cornhill, has recently made a magnificent state sword, of three hundred guineas value for his Majesty the first King of Siam. The blade of this sword is of the finest temper, and is richly ornamented. It has on one side this inscription, in old English:—"His Majesty Somdetoh Phra Paramendr Maha Monghut, the Major King of Siam and its Dependencies, &c.;" and on the other the initials of his Majesty, P. P. M. M. The length of the sword is thirty-nine inches. It is of a mixed style. The pommel is a lion's head, in solid gold. The crosspiece, or guard,



STATE SWORD RECENTLY MADE FOR THE FIRST KING OF SIAM.

at the handle is composed of three serpents coiled. It may not be out of place to state here that the swords styled gold are usually made of silver gilt. The handle of this sword is of gold, of eighteen carats fineness, and bears the Goldsmiths' hallmark. The scabbard is richly ornamented with scrollwork in high chasing.

THE BOILER EXPLOSION AT DEAN, IN ROSSENDALE.

This catastrophe occurred on Wednesday morning, the 9th inst., at Spring Mill, Dean, near Newchurch, usually called Dean Engine Mill, occupied by Messrs. William Barlow and Son, and the property of Mr. John Pickup, of Turn-hill. In consequence of an escape of steam



THE LATE REV. JABEZ BUNTING, D.D.—(SEE PAGE 642.)

the mill had been stopped, in order to attach a steam-pipe joint; and while the engineer and a mechanic were thus engaged, about ten yards from the boiler-house, one of the boilers burst with a tremendous explosion, leaping from its bed, separating, the two portions being propelled with great force in opposite directions. One end struck and knocked down the warehouse; the brickwork was scattered in all directions; and large stones, &c., were hurled to a great distance. The end of the boiler being torn in two, the larger portion fell about eighteen yards from its seat. The smaller lies on the ruins of a wall about twenty-four yards off. The only portions of the mill injured were the weaving shed of one story (all the windows of which were blown out and a great part of the shed blown down), and that portion which adjoined the boiler-house, three stories in height. The blacksmiths' shop, near the shed, was also blown down. There were three men to the shop, two of whom escaped uninjured, and the third was only slightly hurt.

The other portion of the boiler, proceeding in an opposite direction, forced its way through a breastwall, a yard in thickness, and out a trench two yards deep through a cart road, displacing about twelve tons of earth. It next knocked down the wall between the high road and an adjoining field, and finally rested in the field, thirty yards from the road, having altogether traversed a distance of forty-eight yards, through all the obstacles named.

The explosion caused another boiler to be torn up from its bed, and reared almost on one end. Looms and various machinery were smashed, and the damage to property is estimated at nearly £3000.

The alarmed workpeople were rushing frantically from the place, when a flue, which conveys steam from the boilers to an engine at the opposite end of the mill, burst, and thirteen or fourteen of the workpeople were more or less enveloped in and scalded by the steam. Hannah Howorth was so severely scalded that she expired the same day. Thomas Nuttall was seen working at a hooking-machine a few minutes before the explosion. He was afterwards found where he had been hurled across the warehouse, about ten yards distant, and quite dead. Hargreaves Lord was crossing the warehouse, when he was struck down by the falling building; and, when found, he was lying under a large stone, and quite dead. Fifteen other persons were injured, some of them severely.

The annexed Engravings are from photographs by Mr. W. Ogden.

CAP AND HAT WORN BY THE SWORD AND MACE BEARERS OF THE CITY OF COVENTRY.

THESE ancient relics of the city of Coventry's Corporation costume were lately brought to London, to be replaced by new ones, made less in size, so as to fit the wearers with more comfort, at the same time preserving the exact style of the old ones. The cap is of thick grey fur, quite round in form, having a bold gold cord round the lower part, and descends on one side to the shoulders, terminated by two gold tassels. This cap is worn by the Swordbearer—a post filled at the present time by Mr. D. Laurance. The hat is of firm foundation, covered with rich crimson velvet, fluted round the crown. The dome of the crown is ornamented with gold fringe and lace. The brim is curiously divided into two parts, the ends of one half lapping over the other. This part is also edged with gold lace, and, like the cap, has a gold cord round it, terminating with tassels on one side. In general appearance it is not unlike a cardinal's hat. It is worn by the Macebearer. Mr. Bradwick fills the post at the present time.



CAP AND HAT WORN BY THE SWORD AND MACE BEARERS OF THE CITY OF COVENTRY.

Our representations are taken from the originals during the period they were in London, at the manufactory of Mr. J. Reynolds, hatmaker, of the Strand, who had the task allotted to him of making the new ones on the late occasion of her Majesty's visit to Birmingham. It is rather difficult to decide the date of these remnants of Coventry's town insignia; they are supposed to be at least two hundred years old.

The Mayor and Corporation of Coventry, whilst waiting on Monday week to receive her gracious Majesty on her arrival at that ancient city, were attended by their Sword and Mace Bearers, who wore their ancient civic costume, at once quaint and picturesque. Their head-dresses, we are informed, created quite a sensation among the strangers on the platform. Miss Dresser, about eleven years of age, the daughter of the Mayor, had the honour of presenting a beautiful bouquet to her Majesty as she passed through the waiting room to the Royal carriage. The Mayor and Mrs. Dresser were invited to the grand banquet at Stoneleigh Abbey on Tuesday. Her Majesty conversed freely with the Mayor, thanking him several times for the loyalty which the citizens of Coventry had displayed.



SCENES OF THE LATE FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION AT DEAN, IN ROSSENDALE.—FROM PHOTOGRAPHS BY MR. W. OGDEN.